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EDINBURGH:

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NEW PATENTS.

For a Machine for beating Cotton.

Mr Anthony Bowden, of Mellor, in the parish of Glossop, Derbyshire, recorded on the first of July 1801, the specification in a Letter Patent which he has obtained, to secure to him for the usual time the exclusive benefit of a machine that he has contrived to abbreviate the labour of beating cotton.

This machine has, at the middle of its frame, a flake or bed of cordage, on which the cotton which is to be beaten and cleaned, must be deposited. That flake or bed is, during the operation, kept in continual movement, by the turning of certain rollers upon which it immediately rests.

Over the cotton disposed upon the flake, rise arms from a cross frame at the bottom. These arms work in moveable iron slides. Rails fixed to the arms give the requisite motions, and are themselves moved by cranks. At the tops of the arms are fixed wooden rollers. These rollers communicate their motion to axles in iron frames. The axles have each a socket fixed to it. In those sockets are, by means of hoops and screws, placed beating-sticks, by the action of which the cotton on the flake is beaten and cleaned. Leathern straps, springs, and slides regulate the movements of the rods.

An axle with ten cranks, derives its own motion from the impulse given to the pulley at one end of it; and by its revolutions produces all the other movements of the machine.

The merit of this invention consists precisely in its giving a new distribution of mechanical power, fitted to perform an operation in the preparing of cotton for manufacture, which has been hitherto done by unabbreviated human labour. Its principle is the very same on which the other improved machinery of the cotton-works is constructed.

In its use *two-thirds of the number* of labourers, and those the weakest instead of the strongest,—children instead of women in the full strength,—will execute the same quantity of work, which the *whole* could do in the former methods of beating and cleaning cotton.

For a Machine for separating Coals, and a Composition for making Small Coals into Cakes or Balls to be used for Fuel.

Mr Chabannes uses a grating of wood or metal, having bars, of which the mutual distances must not be smaller than a quarter of an inch, nor larger than an inch and a half. On this grating, he discharges the coals, in the mixture of small and great, in which they are bought in the Pool. The great coals are detained above the grating, the small pass through it; and it is thus the separation is effected.

The small coals he then mingles in a wooden vessel, with a small proportion of earth, clay, cow-dung, tar, pitch, broken glass, sulphur, saw-dust, oil-cakes, wood, or any other combustible matter. A sufficient quantity of water is used in preparing the mixture; and it is ground with a wheel, so that it becomes of one consistency. Out of this vessel, it is conveyed by pipes or otherwise into pits or holes of any dimensions. These pits are lined every where but at the centre, with bricks united by a cement. At the centre is a drain or water-course passing under the pit, and covered only with uncemented bricks, amongst which the water may run easily off from the composition. The composition thus cleared from the water, is, while yet soft, moulded into brick-cakes or balls.

THE

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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BENJAMIN COUNT OF RUMFORD.

Sir Benjamin Thomson, Count of Rumford, a native of America, was born in the town of Rumford, in the province of Maſſachuſets. In the American war he raiſed a regiment of dragoons, and ſignaliſed himſelf on different occaſions in the ſervice of the mother country. In February 1784 he received from his Majeſty the honour of knighthood; and in the ſame year, with his ſovereign's permiſſion, engaged in the ſervice of his Serene Highneſs the Elector of Bavaria.

In that electorate his ſervices were of the moſt active and uſeful kind; for, in addition to the duties of his military profeſſion, he devoted himſelf to the amelioration of the condition of the vagrant poor: a Herculean labour, of which no one can form an edequate idea without peruſing the account ſince publiſhed by the Count, and yet managed with ſo much addreſs as to conciliate the good wiſhes of even the mendicants themſelves, and to beget in them habits of induſtry, cleanlineſs, and ſobriety.

In purſuing the plans of œconomy neceſſary to give the greateſt efficacy to theſe improvements in Bavaria, he was led to devote his attention to the means of providing the greateſt quantity of nutriment with the leaſt poſſible expence, and at the ſame time pleaſing and palatable. The œconomy of fuel alſo claimed his attention; and to theſe laudable motives we think the world is chiefly indebted for the philoſophical inveſtigation of thoſe important particulars ſo ably conducted by Count Rumford in his various Eſſays, and from which, in former volumes, we have laid ſeveral intereſting abſtracts before our readers.

The eſtimation in which theſe ſervices rendered to Bavaria were held by the elector may be eſtimated by the marks of honour conferred by him on the perſon who rendered them; who was created count of Rumford, knight of the orders of the white eagle and S. Staniſlaus; and appointed chamberlain, privy counſellor of ſtate, and lieutenant-general in the ſervice of the duke of Bavaria, colonel of his regiment of artillery, and commander in chief of the general ſtaff of his army. The monument erected at Munich in 1795, in commemoration of his public ſervices, will ſerve to hand down to poſterity the remembrance of the gratitude of thoſe who erected it.

To dwell upon the benefits reſulting to ſociety from purſuits like thoſe in which the count has been occupied is altogether unneceſſary: the public kitchens in almoſt every town and village in the kingdom are practical commentaries upon them, which ſpeak more to the feeling mind than could the moſt elaborate eulogium.

On living characters propriety demands that we ſhould ſay but little. Before

Before closing, however, this very brief sketch, we must take notice of the zeal manifested by the Count for even the future furtherance of the advantages resulting to mankind by the œconomy of fuel. For this purpose, on the 12th of July 1796, he depositted with the Royal Society one thousand pounds stock in the three per cent. consols, "to the end that the interest may be applied once every second year as a premium to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made and published by printing, or in any way made known to the public, in any part of Europe, during the preceding two years, on heat or on light; the preference always being given to such discoveries as shall, in the opinion of the president and council of the Royal Society, tend most to promote the good of mankind."

The formalities to be observed by the president and council, in deciding on the comparative merits of those discoveries which in their opinion might intitle the authors to be considered as competitors for this biennial premium, the Count left to the president and council to determine, as in their wisdom and judgment they might judge necessary. But in regard to the form in which this premium is to be conferred, his request was, "that it may always be given in two medals, struck in the same dye, the one of gold and other of silver, and of such dimensions that both of them together may be just equal to the amount of two years interest of the stock; that is to say, that they may together be of the value of sixty pounds sterling.

"Should it so happen, at any time, that no new discovery respecting heat or light should be made in any part of Europe, within two years from the preceding adjudication, which the opinion of the president and council of the Royal Society should give this premium, in that case the Count desires "that the premium may not be given; but that the value of it may be reserved, and, being laid out in the purchase of additional stock in the English funds, may be employed to augment the capital of this premium, and that the interest of the same; by which the capital may from time to time be augmented, may regularly be given in money with the two medals, and as an addition to the original premium, at each succeeding adjudication of it." And it is further his "particular request that those additions to the value of the premium, arising from its occasional non-adjudications, may be suffered to increase without limitation.

The count has also founded a like premium of equal value for similar discoveries made *in America*, to be adjudged by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The fund of this premium is 5000 dollars in the American three per cent. stock, which was transferred to the Academy.

It is principally to the exertions of this individual, in which he was ably supported by the worthy president of the Royal Society, that the world is indebted for the establishment of the Royal British Institution, which promises to be of the greatest public benefit.

To conclude: The different productions of count Rumford on scientific subjects, published in the Philosophical Transactions and in separate essays, are so well known to the public that any enumeration of them in this place is unnecessary. His writings are well known on the continent; indeed many of them have been translated, and from some of them large extracts have been given in different European languages.

BIO.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Author of the Farmer's Boy.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD was the youngeſt offspring of George Bloomfield, a taylor, and his wife Elizabeth a ſchool miſtreſs, in the village of Honington, in the hundred of Blackbourn, eight miles to the north-eaſt of St Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, and was born on the 3d of December 1776.

Before Robert was a twelvemonth old, his father died, leaving his widow encumbered with ſix children. With the help of friends, ſhe managed to give each of them a little education: two or three months inſtruction in writing, however, from Mr Rodwell, of Ixworth, was all the ſcholaſtic accompliſhment that Robert ever obtained.

At about eleven years of age, the late Mr W. Auſtin, a farmer of Sapiſton, who was married to the ſiſter of Bloomfield's mother, took him into his houſe, and employed him in his farmery; but, after ſome time, finding him ſo ſmall of his age as not to be likely to get his living by the hard labour neceſſary in that occupation, he ſignified the ſame to his mother; who, having re-married and got a ſecond young family to attend to, wrote immediately to two of his elder brothers, George and Nathaniel (then ſettled in London), for their advice and aſſiſtance: when the former readily offered to teach him to make ſhoes, and the latter undertook to cloath him. The mother came to London accordingly, and placed Robert in the care of his brother George, charging the latter, "*as he valued a mother's bleſſing, to watch over him, to ſet good examples before him, and never to forget that he had loſt his father.*"

"It is cuſtomary (ſays Mr George Bloomfield, who at that time lived at No. 7, Fiſher's court, Bell Alley, Coleman-ſtreet), in ſuch houſes as are let to poor people in London, to have light garrets fit for mechanics to work in. In the garret, where we had two turn up beds, and five of us worked, I received little Robert.

"As we were all ſingle men, lodgers at a ſhilling per week each, our beds were coarſe, and all things far from being clean and ſnug, like what Robert had left at Sapiſton. Robert was our man, to fetch all things to hand. At noon he fetched our dinner from the cook's ſhop: and any of our fellow workmen that wanted to have any thing fetched in, would ſend him, and aſſiſt in his work and teach him, as a recompence for his trouble.

"Every day when the boy from the public-houſe came for the pewter-pots, and to hear what porter was wanted, he always brought the yeſterday's *newſpaper*. The *reading* of the paper we had been uſed to take by turns: but after Robert came, he moſtly read for us,—becauſe his time was of leaſt value.

"He frequently met with words that he was unacquainted with: of this he often complained. I one day happened at a book-ſtall to ſee a ſmall Dictionary, which had been very ill uſed, I bought it for him for fourpence. By the help of this, he in a little time could read and comprehend the long and beautiful ſpeeches of Burke, Fox, or North.

"One Sunday, after a whole day's ſtroll in the country, we by accident went into a diſſenting meeting-houſe in the Old Jewry, where a gentleman was lecturing. This man filled little Robert with aſtoniſhment. The houſe was amazingly crowded with the moſt genteel people;

people; and though we were forced to ſtand ſtill in the aiſle, and were much preſſed, yet Robert always quickened his ſteps to get into the town on a Sunday evening ſoon enough to attend this Lecture.

"The Preacher lived ſomewhere at the weſt end of the town—his name was Fawcet. His language was juſt ſuch as the *Rambler* is written in; his action like a perſon acting a Tragedy; his diſcourſe rational, and free from the cant of Methodiſm.

"Of him Robert learned to accent what he called *hard* words; and otherwiſe improved himſelf; and gained the moſt enlarged notions of Ptovidence.

"He went ſometimes with me to a *Debating Society* at *Coachmakers Hall*, but not often; and a few times to *Covent Garden Theatre*. Theſe are all the opportunities he ever had to learn from public ſpeakers. As to *books*, he had to wade through two or three folios: an *Hiſtory of England*, *Britiſh Traveller*, and a *Geography*. But he always read them as a taſk, or to oblige us who bought them. And as they came in ſixpenny numbers weekly, he had about as many hours to read as other boys ſpend in play.

"I at this time read the *London Magazine*; and in that work about two ſheets were ſet apart for a *Review*. Robert ſeemed always eager to read this review. Here he could ſee what the literary men were doing, and learn how to judge of the merit of the works that came out. And I obſerved that he always looked at the *Poet's Corner*. And one day he repeated a *Song* which he compoſed to an old tune. I was much ſurpriſed that a boy of ſixteen ſhould make ſo ſmooth verſes: ſo I perſuaded him to try whether the Editor of our paper would give them a place in *Poet's Corner*. And he ſucceeded, and they were printed. And as I forget his other early productions, I ſhall copy this.

THE MILK MAID.

On the firſt of May.

HAIL, May! lovely May! how repleniſh'd my pail!
The young dawn overſpreads the Eaſt ſtreak'd with gold! [the vale,
My glad heart beats time to the laugh of
And Colin's voice rings through the woods from the fold.

The wood to the mountain ſubmiſſively bends, [with the ſun!
Whoſe blue miſty ſummits firſt glow
See thence a gay train by the wild rill deſcends
To join the glad ſports:—hark! the tumult's begun.

Be cloudleſs, ye ſkies!—Be my Colin but there, [level dale,
Not the dew-ſpangled bents on the wide
Nor Morning's firſt bluſh can more lovely appear
Than his looks, ſince my wiſhes I could not conceal.

Swift down the mad dance, while bleſt health prompts to move,
We'll count joys to come, and exchange vows of truth; [of love,
And haply when age cools the tranſports
Decry, like good folks, the vain pleaſures of youth.

"I remember a little piece which he called *The Sailor's Return*, in which he tried to deſcribe the feelings of an honeſt *Tar*, who after a long abſence, ſaw his dear native village firſt riſing into view. This too obtained a place in Poet's Corner.

"And as he was ſo young, it ſhews ſome genius in him, and ſome induſtry, to have acquired ſo much knowledge of the uſe of words in ſo little time. Indeed, at this time, myſelf and my fellow workmen in the garret began to get inſtructions from him, though not more than ſixteen years old.

"About this time, there came a man to lodge at our lodgings that was troubled with fits. Robert was ſo much hurt to ſee this poor creatu-

ture drawn into ſuch frightful forms, and to hear his horrid ſcreams, that I was forced to leave the lodging. We went to Blue Hart-court, Bell-alley. In our new garret we found a ſingular character, James Kay, a native of Dundee. He was a middle aged man, of a good underſtanding, and yet a furious Calviniſt. He had many books,—and ſome which he did not value: ſuch as the *Seaſons*, *Paradiſe Loſt*, and ſome *Novels*. Theſe books he lent to Robert; who ſpent all his leiſure hours in reading the Seaſons, which he was now capable of reading. I never heard him give ſo much praiſe to any book as to that.

"I think it was in the year 1784 that the queſtion came to be decided between the *journeymen ſhoemakers*, whether thoſe who had learned without ſerving an *apprenticeſhip* could follow the trade.

"The man by whom Robert and I were employed, Mr Chamberlayne, of Cheapſide, took an active part againſt the lawful journeymen; and even went ſo far as to pay off every man that worked for him that had joined their clubs. This ſo exaſperated the men, that their acting Committee ſoon looked for *unlawful men* (as they called them) among Chamberlayne's workmen.

[They found out little Robert, and threatened to proſecute Chamberlayne for employing him, and to proſecute his brother, Mr G. Bloomfield, for teaching him. Mr Chamberlayne requeſted of the brother to go on and bring it to a trial; for that he would defend it; and that neither George nor Robert ſhould be hurt.]

"Robert naturally fond of peace, and fearful for my perſonal ſafety, begged to be ſuffered to retire from the ſtorm.

"He came home; and Mr Auſtin kindly bade him take his houſe for his home till he could return to me. And here with his mind glowing with the fine deſcriptions of rural ſcenery which he found in Thomſon's *Seaſons*, he again retraced the very fields where firſt he began to think. Here, free from the ſmoke, the noiſe, the contention of the city, he imbibed the love of rural ſimplicity and rural innocence, which fitted him, in a great degree, to be the writer of ſuch a thing as *The Farmer's Boy*.

"Here he lived two months:—at length, as the diſpute in the trade ſtill remained undecided, Mr Dudbridge offered to take Robert apprentice, to ſecure him, at all events, from any conſequences of the litigation. [He was accordingly bound.]

"When I left London he was turned of eighteen; and much of my happineſs ſince has ariſen from a conſtant correſpondence which I have held with him.

"After I left him, he ſtudied muſic, and was a good player on the violin.

"But as my brother Nat had married a Woolwich woman, it happened that Robert took a fancy to a comely young woman of that town, whoſe father is a boat-builder in the Government yard there. His name is Church.

"Soon after he married, Robert told me, in a letter, "he had ſold his fiddle and got a wife." Like moſt poor men, he got a wife firſt, and had to get houſehold ſtuff afterward. It took him ſome years to get out of ready furniſhed lodgings. At length, by hard working, he acquired a bed of his own, and hired the room up one pair of ſtairs at No 14 Bell alley, Coleman-ſtreet. The landlord kindly gave him leave to ſit and work in the light *garret*, two pair of ſtairs higher.

"In this garret, amid ſix or ſeven other workmen, his active mind employed itſelf in compoſing *The Farmer's Boy*.

The MS. when completed, was

put into the hands of Capel Lofft, Esq. of Troston, near Bury St Edmund's, who benevolently revised it, superintended its progress through the press, and prefixed to it an ample biographical and critical memoir, from which we have above selected such passages only as are given in the words of George Bloomfield; for Mr L.'s remarks we must refer the reader to the work itself, which has already passed through several editions in 4to. 8vo. and 12mo.

Respecting this admirable Poem, an anecdote has been related in a cotemporary publication by a Mr Swan, who had been in company with Bloomfield, and communicated the following, with other particulars, in a letter to Mr Lofft:

"Among other subjects of conversation with respect to *The Farmer's Boy*, I wished to be informed of his manner of composition. I enquired, as he composed it in a garret, amidst the bustle and noise of six or seven fellow workmen, whether he used a slate, or wrote it on paper with a pencil, or pen and ink; but what was my surprise when he told me, that he had used neither!—My business, during the greatest part of my life, having led me into the line of literary pursuits, and made me acquainted with literary men, I am consequently pretty well informed of the methods used by authors for the retention of their productions. We are told, if my recollection is just, that Milton, when blind, took his daughters as his amanuenses; that Savage, when his poverty precluded him from the conveniency of pen, ink, and paper, used to study in the streets and go into shops, to record the productions of his fertile genius; that Pope, when on visits at Lord Bolingbroke's, used to ring up the servants at any hour in the night, for pen and ink, to write any thought that struck his lively and wakeful imagination; that Dr Blacklock, though blind, had the happy facility of writing down, in a very legible hand, the chaste and elegant productions of his Muse. With these, and many other methods of composition, we are acquainted; but that of a great part of *The Farmer's Boy*, in my opinion, stands first on the list of literary phenomena.—Sir, Mr Bloomfield, either from the contracted state of his pecuniary resources to purchase paper, or for other reasons, composed the latter part of his Autumn, and the whole of his Winter, in his head, without committing one line to paper!—This cannot fail to surprise the literary world, who are well acquainted with the treacherousness of memory, and how soon the happy ideas, for want of sufficient quickness in noting down, are lost in the rapidity of thought!

"But this is not all—he went still a step farther:—he not only composed and committed that part of his work to his faithful and retentive memory, but he corrected it all in his head!!!—and, as he said, when it was thus prepared—"I had nothing to do but to write it down!"—By this new and wonderful mode of composition, he studied and completed his *Farmer's Boy* in a garret, among six or seven of his fellow workmen, without their ever once suspecting or knowing any thing of the matter!"

Bloomfield's character as a Christian, a husband, and a parent, is represented to us as bearing a due proportion to his merit as a poet; and we shall conclude this account with expressing our sincere hope, that throughout life he may resist the temptations and avoid the dangers that have so often proved fatal to untutored genius.

LETTER OF THE LATE DR GOLDSMITH.

When about twenty-five years old, to a young gentleman whom he had, for a ſhort time, inſtructed in different branches of learning.

I HAVE thought it adviſeable, my dear young pupil, to adopt this method of giving my thoughts to you on ſome ſubjects which I find myſelf not well diſpoſed to ſpeak of in your preſence. The reaſon of this you will yourſelf perceive in the courſe of reading this letter. It is diſagreeable to moſt men, and particularly to to me, to ſay any thing that has the appearance of a diſagreeable truth; and, as what I have now to ſay to you is entirely reſpecting yourſelf, it is highly probable that, in ſome reſpect or other, your view of things and mine may conſiderably differ.

In the various objects of knowledge which I have had the pleaſure of ſeeing you ſtudy under my care, as well as thoſe which you have acquired under the various teachers who have hitherto inſtructed you, the moſt material branch of information which it imports a human being to know, has been entirely overlooked; I mean, the KNOWLEDGE OF YOURSELF. There are indeed very few perſons who poſſeſs at once the capability and the diſpoſition to give you this inſtruction. Your parents, who alone are perhaps ſufficiently acquainted with you for the purpoſe, are uſually diſqualified for the taſk, by the very affection and partiality which would prompt them to undertake it. Your maſters, who probably labour under no ſuch prejudices, have ſeldom either ſufficient opportunities of knowing your character, or are ſo much intereſted in your welfare, as to undertake an employment ſo unpleaſant and laborious. You are as yet too young and inexperienced to perform this important office for yourſelf, or indeed to be ſenſible of its very great conſequence to your happineſs. The ardent hopes and the extreme vanity natural to early youth, blind you at once to every thing within and every thing without, and make you ſee both yourſelf and the world in falſe colours. This illuſion, it is true, will gradually wear away as your reaſon matures, and your experience increaſes; but the queſtion is, What is to be done in the mean time? Evidently there is no plan for you to adopt but to make uſe of the reaſon and experience of thoſe who are qualified to direct you.

Of this, however, I can aſſure you, both from my own experience and from the opinions of all thoſe whoſe opinions deſerve to be valued, that if you aim at any ſort of eminence or reſpectability in the eyes of the world, or in thoſe of your friends; if you have any ambition to be diſtinguiſhed in your future career for your virtues, or talents, or accompliſhments, this ſelf knowledge of which I am ſpeaking is above all things requiſite. For how is your moral character to be improved, unleſs you know what are the virtues and vices which your natural diſpoſition is calculated to foſter, and what are the paſſions which are moſt apt to govern you? How are you to attain eminence in any talent or purſuit, unleſs you know in what particular way your powers of mind beſt cooperate you for excelling? It is therefore my intention, in this letter, to offer you a few hints on this moſt important ſubject.

When you come to look abroad into the world, and to ſtudy the different characters of men, you will find that the happineſs of any individual depends not, as you would ſuppoſe, on the advantages of fortune or ſituation, but principally on the regulation of his own mind. If you are able to ſecure tranquillity within, you will not be much annoyed by any diſturbance with-

without. The great art of doing this conſiſts in a proper government of the paſſions. In taking care that no propenſity is ſuffered to acquire ſo much power over your minds as to be the cauſe of immoderate uneaſineſs, either to yourſelves or others. I inſiſt particularly on this point, my dear young friend, becauſe, if I am not greatly deceived, you are yourſelf very much diſpoſed by nature to two paſſions, the moſt tormenting to the poſſeſſor, and the moſt offenſive to others, of any which afflict the human race; I mean, pride and anger. Indeed, thoſe two diſpoſitions ſeem to be naturally connected with each other; for you have probably remarked, that moſt proud men are addicted to anger, and that moſt paſſionate men are alſo proud. Be this as it may, I can confidently aſſure you that if an attempt is not made to ſubdue theſe uneaſy propenſities now, when your temper is flexible, and your mind eaſy of impreſſion, they will moſt infallibly prove the bane and torment of your whole life. They will not only deſtroy all poſſibility of your enjoying any happineſs yourſelf, but they will produce the ſame effect on thoſe about you; and by that means you will deprive yourſelf both of the reſpect of others, and the approbation of your own heart; the only two ſources from which can be derived any ſubſtantial comfort or real enjoyment.

It is, moreover, a certain principle of morals, that all the bad paſſions, but eſpecially thoſe of which we are ſpeaking, defeat, in all caſes, their own purpoſes; a poſition which appears quite evident on the ſlighteſt examination. For what is the object which the proud man has conſtantly in view? Is it not to gain diſtinction, and reſpect, and conſideration among mankind? Now it is unfortunately the nature of pride to aſpire to this diſtinction, not by ſtriving to acquire ſuch virtue and talents as would really entitle him to it, but by labouring to exalt himſelf above his equals by little and degrading methods; by endeavouring, for example, to outvie them in dreſs, or ſhew, or expence, or by affecting to look down with haughty ſupercilioufneſs on ſuch as are inferior to himſelf only by ſome accidental advantages, for which he is no way indebted to his own merit. The conſequence of this is, that all mankind declare war againſt him; his inferiors, whom he affects to deſpiſe, will hate him, and conſequently will exert themſelves to injure and depreſs him; and his ſuperiors whom he attempts to imitate, will ridicule his abſurd and unavailing efforts to invade what they conſider as their own peculiar province.

If it may with truth be ſaid, that a proud man defeats his own purpoſes, the ſame may, with equal certainty, be affirmed of a man who gives way to violence of temper. His angry invectives, his illiberal abuſe, and his inſulting language, produce very little effect on thoſe who hear him, and who, perhaps, only ſmile at his infirmities; but who can deſcribe the intolerable pangs of vexation, rage, and remorſe, by which the heart of a paſſionate man is ſucceſſively ravaged? Alas! it is himſelf alone for whom the ſtorm is pent up, who is torn by its violence, and not thoſe againſt whom its fury is meant to be directed.

You will, I dare ſay, readily agree to the truth of all this; but you will, perhaps, be at a loſs to conceive what can be my reaſons for applying it to you. My principal reaſons for thinking you ſubject to theſe unhappy failings, are very cogent; and they are of ſuch a nature, that it is peculiarly painful for me to ſtate them. In a word, then, I have ſeen thoſe hateful propenſities govern you with ſuch irreſiſtable power, that they have overcome the ſtrongeſt and moſt natural principle that can be ſuppoſed to reign in the heart of a young perſon; I mean, the duty and affection you owe

owe your parents. Surely it could be no common failing, no light or trivial fault of temper, that could be ſufficient to counteract the warmeſt feeling and ſtrongeſt duties of a young mind! Duties and feelings ſo natural and ſo indiſpenſable, that we juſtly conclude a young perſon who appears to be devoid of them can ſcarcely poſſeſs any other valuable quality. From ſuch grounds, then, can you think me harſh or uncharitable, if I have formed ſuch concluſions?

I have been urged to what I have ſaid by an earneſt wiſh for the improvement of your character, and particularly for the amelioration of your heart. In a future letter I ſhall purſue the ſubject, by endeavouring to give you ſome rules reſpecting the government and improvement of the underſtanding. I hope and believe that your conduct will be ſuch as to render any future admonitions on the ſubjects of this letter entirely unneceſſary.

I am, my dear Pupil,

Yours affectionately, &c.

ON THE ATTRACTIVE POWER OF BODIES FLOATING ON WATER.

By Dr G. Carradori.

IF a few ſmall dry bodies, ſuch as bits of dry leaves or ſaw-duſt, be thrown into water, and immerſed at about the diſtance of an inch under each other, during the time of immerſion, you will ſee the bodies ſeparate themſelves a little from each other, owing, as may be readily conceived, to the effects of the motion occaſioned by immerſing them in the fluid. If you then bring one of theſe bodies near to another, the latter will every where follow the other, whether you immerſe it deeper, raiſe it above the water, or move it horizontally; and both bodies will hang to each other, and thus exerciſe a kind of attractive force. This, however, is not the effect of the reciprocal attraction of the bodies; for, in the firſt caſe, that is, when you immerſe the one body deeper, the other will endeavour to approach it, becauſe a cavity or circular vacuity is produced, in which it muſt then follow the current; and the cauſe of this is, that the coheſive power of the water is not ſo ſtrong as the attraction which it exerciſes over that body, and therefore its ſurface always yields more, and, keeping behind the body, puſhes it forward, and, as it were, ſwallows it up. This phenomenon is exhibited by all floating bodies which attract the water; for they follow the ſame movement, which, according to the adheſion which it has with the body, either riſes upward or or ſinks down.

As it has been obſerved, that all bodies which contain a certain volatile or fixed oil, or reſin, have an extenſive power, whether they be fluid or hard, and, in the laſt caſe, that they fall into duſt as ſoon as they are applied to the ſurface of the water, I am of opinion, that all ſubſtances which exhibit ſuch a phenomenon contain a common oil, or reſin, which gives riſe to it. I will not here mention that ſeries of bodies, all of an oily or reſinous nature, with which I made experiments; but I can aſſert, that they all produced this effect in a greater or leſs degree. Milk, for example, which, as every one knows, is an expreſſed juice, extends itſelf upon water, as well as the milky juice of the tithymalus, and other plants of the like kind, though viſibly with leſs force; and therefore, there is no reaſon to doubt, that the farina of fruits and other ſeeds, is of the ſame nature as an expreſſed juice, as, both in a hard and fluid ſtate, it extends itſelf on the water in the ſame manner as the milky juice of plants. The cauſe

of

of the greater velocity with which farina ſpreads itſelf on water than milk, and the milky juice of plants, ought, in my opinion, to be aſcribed, without all doubt, to the reſinous parts which form a difference between it and milk, as the latter contains a fixed oil. This is the caſe not only in regard to common meal, but alſo in regard to the tuberous roots, all the graſſes, and, in general, all plants; and beſide theſe, the farina of a great number of ſeeds of various kinds, both inflammable and incombuſtible, with which I made experiments: mealy fruits have this property in an eminent degree; and on this account we have reaſon to aſſert, that all of them have a ſuperabundance of reſinous particles, and that they muſt afford nouriſhing food. There is reaſon to believe, that the reſinous part of corn, or fruit, conſiſts in the gelatine, and, therefore, I imagined that ſtarch, as a kind of mucilage, muſt be deprived of its property of extending itſelf in water; but it, however, poſſeſſes that property, though in a leſs degree than meal. We cannot, therefore, refuſe to admit in it a reſinous ſubſtance alſo. It muſt, however, be a ſubſtance more mucilaginous than gelatine itſelf, or reſin; and we muſt aſcribe the difference of theſe two ſubſtances to the proportion of this principle, and, perhaps alſo to its different combinations.

Real gum, when divided into as ſmall particles as poſſible, has an extenſive movement on the ſurface of the water alſo. I therefore conſider gum, reſinous gum, and reſin, to be almoſt degrees of one and the ſame ſubſtance.

When I was making experiments of this kind with different ſubſtances, a thought ſtruck me, to pound a piece of bread, made of dry grain, and to make experiments with it alſo, in order to aſcertain, whether it ſtill retained the property of meal, and I found that it ſtill exhibited the ſame phenomenon. This induced me to conclude, that the reſinous part of meal is deſtroyed neither by fermentation nor the proceſs of baking.

Before I quit this ſubject, it may not be ſuperfluous, to inform thoſe who may wiſh to make experiments of this ſort, particularly with a view to diſcover thoſe ſubſtances which contain oil or reſin, what cautions muſt be uſed to prevent them from falling into errors. Their firſt care, then, ought to be, that the water on which the ſubſtance with which they mean to make their experiments is thrown, may have a large ſurface, and the experiment will be deciſive when it is performed in a veſſel into which the water flows and runs out, or in a river or pond.

If the experiment be made in a veſſel filled with water, oily impurities may eaſily adhere to the ſides of it, and thus prevent the effect, as they will occupy the ſurface of the water.

Care muſt be taken alſo, that no oily ſubſtance, of whatever nature, may have been previouſly adhering to the veſſel; for, in that caſe, the experiment would fail.

The evaporation of the body may alſo occaſion deception. I have myſelf obſerved, that when the hand is rubbed under the armpits, over the forehead, or on any other part of the body from which more oily evaporation proceeds than from others, and if a piece of earth be taken in this hand and placed on the water, an extenſive movement immediately takes place. The ſame thing may happen, if the ſubſtance with which the experiment is made be held a long time in the hand. It is therefore neceſſary to waſh the hands, and, after they have been well dried, to proceed to the experiment by throwing the ſubſtance on the water from a ſmall ſpoon. It may thence be readily conceived what errors may ariſe if all theſe precautionary rules are not obſerved.

PHILOSOPHICAL NOTICES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

New Planet.

ON the 1st of January 1801, another New Planet is said to have been discovered by M. Piazzi, of Palermo, and observed by *him alone* for six weeks, when he fell ill. It seems he concealed the discovery, to preserve all the honour to himself, and to enjoy exclusively, for a time at least, all the observations. While he observed it, it described an arch of about 10°.

M. Bode thinks it may not be a comet, but a planet between Mars and Jupiter; but says, however, that the arch is too small to allow much confidence to be placed on the calculations of an elliptical orbit, which have been formally made by Dr Burchardt, assistant to De Lalande, and published in Zach's journal.

Burchardt gives its place, computed from his elements, for some time to come. It was past its opposition to the sun, and of the size of a star of the 8th magnitude: its mean distance from the sun 2.57 times that of the earth, and the periodical time nearly four years and two months: its eccentricity small; inclination of orbit between 11° and 12°. It was in its aphelion on the beginning of January.

It will soon be known whether these calculations be well founded or not, when the planet, if it be one, comes again to be visible by withdrawing from the sun's rays.

Royal Society of Gottingen.

The following question was proposed as the subject of a prize, to be decided in the month of November last:—

"As the great difference between the oriental historians and the Greek and Roman writers, in regard to the history of the antient kingdom of Persia, has not yet been properly elucidated, the society requires that it may be critically examined, and in such a manner that, neglecting the oldest and fabulous kings, the subject may be confined to the historical age after Alexander, that is, the Greek and Parthian kings, or the families of the Arsacidæ and the Sassanidæ. The kings of these dynasties, together with some account of their reigns, must be collected from the oriental writers. The sources from which these derived their information must be examined, the chronology of these kings and periods must be compared with the Greek and Roman chronology, and the causes of their disagreement must be examined; also the means of reconciling them, and which method of computation in regard to historical truth ought to be preferred."

Meteors.

On the night of June 19th, between twelve and one, a most beautiful phænomenon was observed at Hull, from the S. W. resembling an immense moon, with a black bar across on its first appearance; it seemed then gradually to form itself into seven small distinct moons, or globes of fire, which disappeared for the space of a few seconds. Its re-appearance was equally brilliant, at first showing itself like the face of the moon, afterwards in five circular balls, and lastly like several stars, which gradually faded away, leaving the whole atmosphere beautifully illuminated. During the time of its being visible, a faint blue light fell upon the surrounding objects; and when entirely gone, the sky was serene, like that of a fine summer's evening.—*Hull Advertiser. July* 4.

On the evening of the 14th of July, about half after nine, a remarkable meteor was seen at Montgaillard. The sky was clear and the wind calm. An exhalation like a common cloud then gradually arose. It seemed of the length of 3000 fathoms, in breadth about 1200 or 1500, under an angle of twelve degrees. In a little it appeared

peared to take fire. It burnt with a pale flame like that of ſpirit of wine. At the edges it exhibited a ſplendid glory. It continued for fifteen minutes. After an interval it was rekindled for eight or ten minutes more. It was then extinguiſhed, and in a moment appeared a third time, which was of very ſhort duration. It was alſo ſeen at a diſtance of about 2000 fathoms in the ſame direction, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, but with a much fainter light than at Montgaillard.

Medicine.

Dr Van Deiman, of Amſterdam, has lately announced that he has employed with ſucceſs the oxygenated muriatic acid for cutaneous diſorders, ſuch as the itch and ſcald head; and he thinks this remedy preferable to all mercurial frictions. He has employed it alſo for the loſs of the gums, eſpecially when the latter is occaſioned by a high degree of ſcurvy. Six ounces of roſe-water, two ounces of ſyrup of roſes, and from ten to fifteen drops of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed as a waſh for the mouth, have in ſuch caſes performed wonders.

To Preſerve Corn in Sacks.

Provide a reed cane, or other hollow ſtick, made ſo by glewing together two grooved ſticks; let it be about three feet nine inches long; and that it may be the eaſier thruſt down to the bottom of the corn in the ſack, its end is to be made to taper to a point, by a wooden plug that is fixed in, and ſtops the orifice. About an hundred and fifty ſmall holes, of one eighth of an inch diameter, are to be bored on all ſides of the ſtick, from its bottom for about two feet ten inches of its length; but no nearer to the ſurface of the corn, leſt too great a proportion of the air ſhould eſcape there. By winding a pack-thread in a ſpiral form round the ſtick, the boring of the holes may be the better regulated, ſo as to have them about half an inch diſtant towards the bottom, but gradually at wider diſtances, ſo as to be an inch aſunder at the upper part; by which means the lower part of the corn will have its due proportion of freſh air. To the top of the ſtick let there be fixed a leathern pipe ten inches long; which pipe is to be diſtended by two yards of ſpiral wire coiled up within it. At the upper part of the pipe is fixed a taper wooden faſſet, into which the noſe of a common houſehold bellows is to be put, in order to ventilate the corn.

If corn, when firſt put into ſacks, be thus aired every other or third day, for ten or fifteen minutes, its damp ſweat, which would hurt it, will, in a few weeks, be carried off to ſuch a degree, that it will afterwards keep ſweet with very little airing, as has been found by experience.

By the ſame means many other kinds of ſeeds, as well as corn, may be kept ſweet, either in ſacks or ſmall bins.

This method muſt not be underſtood as applicable to barley; all other grain may be ſafely preſerved in this manner; but nothing can prevent a deleterious fermentation of barley, when it is once out of the ſtraw.

Agriculture.

It is with extreme pleaſure we announce to the friends of agriculture, and indeed to the world at large, that the Duke of Bedford is going to eſtabliſh, at his own individual expence, an agricultural college at Woburn.

What are to be the particular regulations of this inſtitution, as princely as it is novel, we have not at preſent been informed; all that we yet learn is, that the Profeſſor will have the opportunity of availing himſelf of whatever is going forwards on his Grace's very extenſive farm, and of ſuperintending the various operations and experiments which now are, or will be in future, carried on there. The gentleman, whom the Duke has ſelected to fill this important office is, we under-

underſtand, the Reverend Mr Edmund Cartwright. His Grace's choice, the reader muſt agree with us, could not have fallen on any one more competent to a ſituation requiring not only much practical knowledge, but great variety of ſcientific attainments.

Sincerely do we congratulate the public, on the eſtabliſhment of this moſt uſeful inſtitution, the firſt certainly of its kind in this country, and, we believe, in Europe. Of the REAL patriotiſm and munificence of its truly noble founder, there can be only one ſentiment.

Spaniſh Wool.

One of the prejudices which moſt ſtrongly oppoſe the propagation of ſheep with ſuperfine wool, is the opinion, too often diffuſed, that this race cannot ſucceed in our climate and with our ordinary paſtures. The uſeful voyage that C. Laſteyrie has recently made in the north of Europe, enables us to announce, that even the exceſſive cold does not contribute to the degeneration of wool, as the Spaniſh race is preſerved in the moſt northern parts of Sweden and Denmark. A fact lately obſerved by C. Richard D'Aubigny even enables us to advance, that bad food and paſturage in humid places, although they injure the health of the animals themſelves, do not impair the beauty of the wool. He had been called to particular functions elſewhere, which obliged him to abandon to the care of inferior agents the flock of the pure race kept on his own property. This flock has been, for ten years paſt, managed like all thoſe of the department of the Allier, that is to ſay, ſhut up at nights in cloſe narrow ſtables, the dung of which is only taken away once a year, and led out at days by children into the moſt marſhy places, and without any precaution againſt epzootic diſeaſes. C. Richard, on returning to his farm, found his ſheep in the worſt poſſible ſtate of health, but the wool had not, by any means, degenerated; and he has preſented the Society of Agriculture ſome patterns of very fine cloth, which he has cauſed to be manufactured with this wool in many of the beſt manufactories. Citizen Teiſſier had recognized the ſame fact in an experiment which he had tried at Rambouillet. He had abandoned, for many years together, a male and female of pure race, in a meadow very moiſt and all encompaſſed with water. Thoſe animals had become completely wild; they took them, in order to ſhear them, with ſnares or gins, and, in ſpite of ſuch a long and unfavourable reſidence, their wool and that of their progeny had not degenerated.

ON FLEXIBLE STONES.

By Profeſſor M. A. PICTET of Geneva.

IN reading lately a deſcription of the *elaſtic quartz*, or *flexible ſandſtone* †. I wondered that the author had not mentioned a ſimilar phænomenon which has been obſerved in another ſtony ſubſtance, commonly as inflexible as any ſiliceous aggregate, but thoroughly different in point of chemical compoſition—I mean the table of *elaſtic marble*, which is ſhown at Rome as a great curioſity. A friend of mine, M. Fleuriau de Bellevue, from La Rochelle, who had ſeen it, gueſſed at the cauſe of its flexibility, and went ſo far as to render, by a particular proceſs, any given ſpecimen of Carrara marble as evidently flexible as the table in queſtion. He purſued at Geneva the ſeries of experiments which led him to that diſcovery, and read to our Society of

† See Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Phyſics and Natural Hiſtory an account of the whole, which has been ſince publiſhed in La Metherie's *Journal de Phyſique*. The following are the leading facts:

That ſpecies of marble conſiſts, as you well know, in a confuſed aggregation of ſmall irregular cryſtals interwoven in all poſſible directions, and adhering to one another by a certain degree of coheſive force. He thought that if he could, by any proceſs, deſtroy that adherence, without altering much the ſolidity of the cryſtals themſelves, he might thus obtain a looſe, but entire, ſtony aggregate, which would become flexible on account of the relative mobility of the integrant cryſtals, but keep its ſolidity and preſerve its form in conſequence of their being deeply implicated and interwoven among themſelves.

According to that theory, he undertook a ſeries of experiments, by expoſing ſlips of marble to the action of fire, in ſand-baths of regularly graduated and well aſcertained temperatures: he thus found a point where the adheſion of the cryſtals was looſened, without any material alteration in their hardneſs. He gave to his friends ſome ſpecimens of Carrara marble thus rendered flexible. I have one of them in my poſſeſſion here in London, which may be ſeen by any perſon who ſhould yet entertain any doubts as to the poſſibility of the fact.

Now, a volcanic fire may have acted on a large maſs of marble nearly as my friend's furnace has done on his ſmall ſpecimens; and this explanation of the natural phænomenon I conſider as being as near to truth as moſt of our conjectures on ſimilar ſubjects can be.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HUSBANDRY.

OBSERVATIONS on the MEANS of enabling a COTTAGER to keep a COW by the produce of a ſmall Portion of Arable Land.

By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. *

IN ſeveral parts of the kingdom, as in Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, &c, which are calculated for grazing, it is not unuſal to give induſtrious cottagers as much land as will enable them to keep a cow, and ſometimes two, or more, beſides other ſtock; and it appears from the communications of Lord Winchelſea and others to the Board of Agriculture, from the publications of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, and from a late intereſting work printed by Mr Arthur Young ‡, that ſuch a ſyſtem is productive of the happieſt conſequences. It is ſuppoſed, however, to be totally inapplicable to an arable diſtrict. I truſt that ſuch an opinion will not be admitted without full conſideration. Indeed, ſo far as I can judge, this advantageous ſyſtem is to the full as well adapted for the one diſtrict as for the other. It requires unqueſtionably more labour on the part of the cottager, and of his family; at the ſame time, the occupation of ſo great an extent of ground is not ſo neceſſary in arable as in grazing countries; a circumſtance, in various reſpects, extremely material.

In arranging the following plan, (which the reader will pleaſe to conſider merely as furniſhing an outline, to be perfected by further diſcuſſion and experiment)

* Drawn up for the conſideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.

‡ Intituled, "An Inquiry into the Propriety of applying Waſtes to the better Maintenance and Support of the Poor."

experiment), it is propoſed to keep in view the following principles:

1. That the cottager ſhall raiſe, by his own labour, ſome of the moſt material articles of ſubſiſtence for himſelf and his family.

2. That he ſhall be enabled to ſupply the adjoining markets with the ſmaller agricultural productions. And,

3. That both he and his family ſhall have it in their power to aſſiſt the neighbouring farmers, at all ſeaſons of the year, almoſt equally as well as if they had no land in their occupation.

It can hardly be queſtioned, that if it were practicable to have a number of cottagers of that deſcription in every pariſh, it would promote, in various reſpects, the intereſts of the public.

I. *Extent of Land neceſſary.*

Unleſs the experiment were fairly tried, it is impoſſible to ſtate exactly the extent of arable land requiſite to enable a cottager to raiſe the articles generally neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of himſelf and family; and to keep a cow, ſome pigs, and poultry. Much muſt depend on the natural richneſs of the ſoil; (though, under the management about to be propoſed, almoſt any ſoil would, in time, become fertile;) on the nature of the climate; on the ſize of the cow; on the induſtry of the cottager; on the age and number of his family, &c. But I ſhould imagine that three ſtatute acres and a quarter of good arable land, worth from 20s to 30s per acre, would be ſufficient. It is propoſed that the three acres ſhall be under a regular courſe of cropping. The quarter of an acre ought, if poſſible, to be converted into an orchard; where the cow might occaſionally paſture, and where a pond ought to be kept in good order, that it may have plenty of water at command. Were the land of a quality fit for lucerne, perhaps two acres and a quarter might be ſufficient.

II. *Stock and Inſtruments of Husbandry.*

It is evident that ſo ſmall an extent of land as either two or three acres, under cultivation, excludes all idea of ploughing *; and, indeed, unleſs the cottager ſhall manage the whole in the ſimpleſt and cheapeſt manner, there is an end to the whole ſyſtem. It would require, indeed, four or five acres to keep a ſingle horſe, and the expence of purchaſing horſes, or even oxen, ploughs, and other inſtruments of huſbandry, muſt be far beyond the abilities of a cottager; whereas with a ſpade, a hoe, a rake, and a ſcythe, a ſickle and a flail, which are all the inſtruments really neceſſary, he is perfectly competent to the management of his little farm.

III. *Course of Crops.*

The acres propoſed to be cultivated ſhould be divided into four portions, each conſiſting of three roods, under the following ſyſtem of management:

	Roods.
Under potatoes two roods, under turnips one † - - -	3
Under winter tares two roods, ſpring tares one -	3
Under barley, wheat, or oats	3
Under clover, with a mixture of rye graſs ‡ - - - -	3
Total	12

Other ariticles beſides theſe might be mentioned, but it ſeems to me of particular importance to reſtrict the attention of the cottager to as few objects of cultivation as poſſible.

It

* Ploughs might, perhaps, be hired; but, on the whole, the ſpade culture is infinitely preferable, and I would much rather ſee a cottager hire perſons to trench than to plough for him.

† I would alſo recommend a ſmall quantity of flax, where the culture and management of the plan is known, to employ the females, particularly in winter, and to ſupply the family with linen.

‡ Some recommend the proportion per acre to be at the rate of one buſhel of rye-graſs to 12lbs. of red clover; others 14lbs. of red clover to half a buſhel of rye-graſs.

It is propoſed that the produce of the two roods of potatoes ſhall go to the maintenance of the cottager and his family *; and that the rood of turnips ſhould be given to the cow in winter and during the ſpring, in addition to its other fare.

The ſecond portion, ſown with tares, (the two roods of potatoes of the former year to be ſucceſſively ſown with winter tares, and the turnip rood with ſpring tares,) might partly be cut green, for feeding the cow in ſummer and autumn; but if the ſeaſon will permit, the whole ought to be made into hay for the winter and ſpring feed, and three roods of clover cut green for ſummer food.

The third portion may be ſown either with barley, wheat, or oats, according to the ſoil or climate, and the general cuſtom of the country. The ſtraw of any of theſe crops would be of eſſential ſervice for littering the cow, but would be ſtill more uſeful, if cut into chaff, for feeding it.

The fourth portion, appropriated to clover and rye-graſs, to be cut green, which, with the aſſiſtance of the orchard, will produce, on three roods of land, as much food as will maintain a cow and her calf for five months, namely, from the end of May, or beginning of June, when it may be firſt cut, to the firſt of November, beſides ſome food for the pigs. It is ſuppoſed that an acre of clover and rye-graſs, cut green, will produce 20,000lb. weight of food for cattle. Three roods, therefore, ought to yield 15,000lbs. weight. A large cow requires 110lbs weight of green food per day; a middling ſized cow, ſuch as a cottager is likely to purchaſe, not above 90lbs.; conſequently, in five months, allowing 1320lbs. weight for the calf and the pigs, there will remain 13,680lbs. for the cow †. Were there, however, even a ſmall deficiency, it would be more than compenſated by the rood of land propoſed to be kept in perpetual paſture as an orchard.

IV. *Mode in which the Family may be maintained.*

It is calculated that three roods and eight perches of potatoes will maintain a family of ſix perſons for about nine months in the year; but, according to the preceding plan, it is propoſed to have but two roods under that article; for however valuable potatoes are juſtly accounted, yet ſome change of food would be acceptable, and the cottager will be enabled, from the produce of the cow, and by the income derived from his own labour, and from that of his family, to purchaſe other wholeſome articles of proviſion.

V. *Manner in which the Stock may be kept.*

It appears from the preceding ſyſtem of cropping, that ten roods of land, or two acres and a half, are appropriated to raiſing food for the cow in ſummer and winter, beſides the paſture of the orchard; and unleſs the ſeaſon ſhould be extremely unfavourable, the produce will be found not only adequate to that purpoſe, but alſo to maintain the calf for ſome time, till it can be ſold to advantage. It is indeed extremely material, under the propoſed ſyſtem, to make as much profit of the calves as poſſible, as the money thus raiſed will be a reſource, enabling the cottager to replace his cow when a new one muſt be purchaſed.

For

* By Sir John Methuen Poore's experiments it was found that half a rood, or one-eight of an acre produced, for ſeveral years, as great a weight of potatoes as was ſufficient for a family of four perſons. Four acres anſwered for 131 perſons.

† Theſe calculations are merely given as data for experiment. It muſt depend upon the ſeaſon, whether the tares or the clover ſhould be made into hay.

For the winter proviſion of the cow, which is the moſt material, becauſe ſummer food can be more eaſily procured, there is the produce,

1. Of about three roods of tares made into hay.

2. Of three roods of ſtraw, deducting what may be neceſſary for litter; and if dry earth be put in the cow's hovel, and removed from time to time to the dunghill, little or no litter will be neceſſary.

3. Of one rood of turnips.

The whole will be ſufficient for ſeven months in the year, namely, from the 1ſt November to the 1ſt of June; and during the remaining five months, the paſture of the orchard, ſome of the winter tares, and the produce of three roods of clover and rye graſs, will not only ſuffice, but will furniſh a ſurplus for the calf, if it is kept for any length of time *, and ſome clover for the pigs.

The interior barley, potatoes, &c. will of courſe be given to the pigs and the poultry.

VI. *Value of the Produce.*

The land thus managed will certainly produce, by means of the extra induſtry of the family, and at a ſmall expence, a moſt important addition to the income which the cottager may derive from his ordinary labour. For inſtance:

		per Ann.
1. The orchard (after the trees become fruitful) will probably yield	L. 1	10 0
2. Three roods of turnips and potatoes	4	0 0
3. Eighteen buſhels of barley, at 4s.	3	12 0
4. The cow and calf †	7	0 0
5. Hogs	3	0 0
6. Poultry and eggs	2	0 0
Total	L. 21	2 0

Where wheat can be raiſed inſtead of barley, the profit would be ſtill more conſiderable. Opinions will differ much regarding the value put on each article; but that is of little conſequence, as the total cannot be accounted too high.

VII. *Time required for Cultivating the Land.*

The quantity of land intended to be cultivated, will not materially interfere with the uſual labour of the cottager. It will only require to be dug once, and is then fit to be cropped. It is propoſed that only nine roods ſhall be annually cultivated, (the remaining three roods being under clover and rye graſs,) and nine roods may be dug in the ſpace of about 558 hours, or at the rate of 62 hours per rood. This might be done at bye hours, (more eſpecially when the family of the cottager ſhall be ſomewhat advanced, and conſequently more able to furniſh aſſiſtance); but ſuppoſing that the digging, manuring, harveſting, &c. will require 20

* In a pamphlet juſt publiſhed by Richardſon, Cornhill, on the Culture of Potatoes, price 1s., the following mode of applying the refuſe potatoes to the feeding of calves is ſtrongly recommended:

"Take two gallons of ſmall potatoes, waſh them clean, put them into a pot of boiling water ſufficient to cover them, and let them boil till the whole becomes a pulp: then add more water, and run the whole through a hair ſieve, which will produce a ſtrong nutritive gruel. At firſt uſe a very ſmall quantity, warmed up with milk, to make it palatable to the calf, and increaſe the quantity daily, till it becomes equal. A quart of potatoe gruel and a quart of ſcald or ſkimmed milk, will be ſufficient for a good meal, which ſhould be given warm three times a day."

† According to Mr Kent's calculations, a cow ſhould produce ſix quarts of milk per day, worth 1d. per quart, equal to 3s. 6d. per week, or 9l. 2s. per annum, ſetting the profit of the calf againſt the loſs ſuſtained when the cow is dry: but it is better to be rather under than over the mark.

entire

entire days per annum in addition to the bye hours, and allowing ſixty days for Sundays and holidays, there will remain 285 days for the ordinary hand labour of the cottager, which, at 1s. 6d. per day, would amount to 21l. 7s. 6d.; the earnings of the wife and children may, at an average, be worth at leaſt 4l. per annum more. This is certainly a low calculation, conſidering how much may be got during the hay and corn harveſts; but even at that moderate eſtimate, the total income of the family will be as follows:

1. Produce of the farm	L.21	2	0
2. Labour of the cottager	21	7	6
3. Earnings of the family	4	0	0
Total	L.46	9	6

VIII. *Buildings.*

It is impoſſible to calculate the expence of building a cottage, as ſo much depends upon its ſize, the place where it is ſituated, the materials of which it is compoſed, the price of labour in the country, and a variety of other circumſtances. On this important ſubject, much uſeful information is contained in the firſt volume of the Communications publiſhed by the Board of Agriculture. But it is proper to obſerve, that no expenſive additional buildings will be neceſſary in conſequence of the propoſed ſyſtem. A ſhed or hovel for the cow cannot occaſion any very heavy charge, and a ſmall barn, of the ſimpleſt and cheapeſt conſtruction, may be of uſe, not only for threſhing the crop, but alſo for ſecuring the hay, and making it to more advantage, in caſe the ſeaſon ſhould prove unfavourable: if the corn is put up in ſmall ſtacks, the barn may be made of very moderate dimenſions.

IX. *Rent, and Balance of Income.*

The rents of cottages and of land vary ſo much in different parts of the kingdom, that it is difficult to aſcertain an average. But if the cottage ſhall be ſtated at 3l. per annum, the land at 25s. per acre, and the orchard at 10s. the whole will not exceed 7l. 15s. The cottager will alſo be liable to the payment of ſome taxes, ſay to the amount of 25s. more. Hence the total deductions would be about 9l. leaving a balance in favour of the cottager of 37l. 9s. 6d. Conſidering the cheap rate at which he is furniſhed with a quantity of potatoes, equal to ſeveral months conſumption, and with milk for his children, ſurely, with that balance, he can find no difficulty not only in maintaining himſelf and family in a ſtyle of comfort, but alſo in placing out his children properly, and laying up a ſmall annual ſurplus, that will render any pariſh aſſiſtance, whether in ſickneſs or old age, unneceſſary; and thus he will be enabled to preſerve that manly and independant ſpirit which it ſo well becomes a Britiſh cottager to poſſeſs †.

Conclusion.

Advantages of the propoſed Syſtem.

I ſhall now endeavour briefly to explain ſome of the advantages, which may be looked for with confidence from the propoſed ſyſtem.

In the firſt place, the land poſſeſſed by the cottager would be completely cultivated, and rendered as productive as poſſible. The dung produced by the cow, the pigs, &c. would be amply ſufficient for the three roods under turnips and potatoes; which would afterwards produce, 1. Tares, 2. Barley, and 3. Clover; with a mixture of rye graſs, in regular ſucceſſion, without any additional manure. The barley ſhould yield at leaſt eighteen buſhels, beſides three buſhels for ſeed; and if wheat or oats are cultivated, in the ſame proportion. The milk, deducting what may be neceſſary for the calf, and for the cottager's family, might be ſold in its original ſtate, if there ſhall be a market for it, or converted

† The different expence of fuel in the various diſtricts will, it is evident, greatly affect the annual ſurplus.

verted into butter, for the purpose of supplying the neighbouring towns or villages. Such cottagers, also, might certainly send to market both eggs and poultry.

2. It is hardly possible to suggest a measure more likely to promote the benefit of a numerous and valuable body of people. The system of keeping cows by cottagers, which has been found so advantageous in the grazing districts, may thus be extended over the whole kingdom; and, indeed, if the above plan is found to answer, in place of four or five acres employed in feeding a single cow, it would be much better, even in the grazing counties, to restrict the land to a smaller quantity, under a tillage mode of management; for thus not only the cow, but also the cottager himself, and his family, would, in a great measure, be maintained by a less surface of soil.

3. It is of infinite consequence to establish the practicability of this system, as the means of removing a most unfortunate obstacle to the improvement of the country. It is well known to be the only popular objection to the inclosure of our wastes and commons, that, while uninclosed, a number of cottagers are enabled to keep cows by the means of their common rights, and that their cows disappear when the commons are inclosed. But if so small a portion of land as $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres, when improved and properly cultivated, can enable a cottager to keep a cow even to more advantage than with a right of common; which can hardly be doubted, as he is enabled to provide winter as well as summer food, there is an end to that obstacle of improvement. Indeed, if sufficient attention be paid to the principles above detailed, the situation of the cottager, instead of being deteriorated, would be materially bettered by the inclosure: and his rising family would be early accustomed to habits of industry, instead of idleness and vice.

I shall conclude with asking, if any one can figure to himself a more delightful spectacle than to see an industrious cottager, his busy wife, and healthy family, living in a comfortable house, rented by himself, cultivating their little territory with their own hands, and enjoying the profits arising from their own labour and industry; or whether it is possible for a generous landholder to employ his property with more satisfaction, or in a manner more likely to promote, not only his own, but the public interest, than in endeavouring to increase the number of such cottagers, and encouraging, by every means in his power, the exertions of so meritorious and so important a class of the community.

LETTER from Sir HENRY VAVASOUR, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lord CARRINGTON, P. B. A. on Field Gardening Husbandry.

"My Lord,

"I HAVE had the honour of mentioning in conversation, to your lordship, the advantages that appeared to me in cultivating land in the Flemish manner, or what is now called, about Fulham and that neighbourhood, the *field gardening* husbandry. I have for some years encouraged my cottagers in Yorkshire in this mode of managing their small garths or gardens, which are in general from one to three acres; and I have now an opportunity of stating the husbandry of a poor industrious cottager's garth. As the man can neither read nor write, these particulars have been transmitted to me from his own mouth; and, as I saw his land almost every day during the last harvest, I can vouch that this account is not far from the truth.

Produce.		*Value.*			*A.*	*R.*	*P.*
240	Buſhels of potatoes - -	L.24	0	0	0	2	0
60	Ditto of carrots - -	6	0	0	0	1	0
5	Quarters of oats, at 44s. per quarter	11	0	0	0	3	10
4	Load of clover, part in hay, part cut green	12	0	0	1	0	10
	Turnips - - -	1	0	0	0	0	20
	In garden-ſtuff for the family, viz. beans, peas, cabbages, leeks, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	20
		L. 54	0	0	3	0	0

Deduct rent	L. 9	0	0	including the houſe.
Seeds, &c.	3	0	0	
Value of labour	10	10	0	
	L. 23	2	0	Produce before ſtated.
				L. 54 0 0
				23 2 0
				Profit L. 30 18 0 if ſold at market, excluſive of butter.

" His ſtock was two cows and two pigs: one of his cows had a ſummer's gait for twenty weeks with his landlord. The land was partly ploughed and partly dug with the ſpade, cultivated (the ploughing excepted) by the man, his wife, and a girl about twelve years of age, in their *ſpare* hours from their daily *hired* work, ſeldom a whole day off, except in harveſt; made the rent in butter, beſides a little uſed in the family. The man relates that he thinks he clears, one year with another, from the three acres, about L. 30. The daily wages his family earns, about keep them. It is very evident that this man clears from his three acres more than a farmer can poſſibly lay by from more than eighty acres of land in the common huſbandry of the country, paying for horſes, ſervants, &c.; and it muſt be obvious to every one how great the advantages muſt be to ſociety by cultivating the land in this manner. It would have taken more than half the quantity of his three acres in paſture for one cow at graſs during half the year; whereas (excepting the ſummer's gait for one of his cows, as mentioned before) his ſtock of two cows and two pigs is kept and carried on the whole year. The family lives well, and a handſome ſum has been yearly ſaved to place out two ſons, and ſupply them with clothes, waſhing, &c. I am, &c.

" The man's name is Thomas Rook."

CAUSES OF THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISION.

Sir,

AS much diverſity of opinion has obtained regarding the cauſes of the high prices of grain and articles of food, of every deſcription, the following facts, relative to this ſubject, are worthy of being known and attended to; and if you think them worthy of a place in your miſcellany, they are at your ſervice.

1ſt, The unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſons for ſeveral years paſt, has doubtleſsly contributed to the ſcarcity; for in the laſt *nine* years, the produce of the land has not exceeded that of *ſeven* in the nine preceding years. This

This may the more fully appear, by the following obſervations on the ſtate of the ſeaſons and crops, from the year 1792 to the preſent time.

1792 was exceedingly rainy from the beginning, continuing through the harveſt until April 1793. The land, in many places, did not produce half a crop, and much of that was damaged. A great quantity of land could not be ſown to wheat in the autumn.

1793, January, February, and March wet; nearly one-third of the land, in many places, could not be ſown to Lent grain, and much of that ſown produced but little, through the unfavourable ſeed-time and drought in the ſummer; but a great quantity of land was ſown to wheat in the autumn.

1794. March was again exceedingly wet, ſo that a conſiderable quantity of the land intended for Lent corn could not be ſown, and a great deal of that which was ſown produced but little. The peas and vetches were almoſt totally deſtroyed by the blight or blaſt, in the latter end of May. Part of the ſummer was dry, and the wheat looked well until near the harveſt, but yielded little more than one third of the quantity expected.

1795. A ſevere winter and great floods; very rainy in March and during the hay-harveſt; ſome froſts in June did conſiderable damage. Wheat was at a very high price, the old ſtock being nearly exhauſted by the time of harveſt. The crops of corn were pretty good and harveſted well, but the autumn being very dry, the quantity of wheat ſown was conſiderably leſs than uſual.

1796. A cold and dry ſpring; the crops of corn were in moſt places good and harveſted well, and the autumn was a good ſeed-time for wheat.

1797. The winter was mild and wet; a great quantity of wheat was deſtroyed by the wire-worm. Rainy in the ſpring and in the latter part of the ſummer, whereby the grain was damaged, and it was alſo very light.

1798. A cold and backward ſpring, but a favourable ſeed-time. Of wheat, beans, peaſe, barley and oats, there was a tolerable crop, which were much damaged by the rainy weather. A great quantity of land could not be ſown to wheat, through the abundance of rain, which continued the whole of the autumn, and much of the wheat ſown in wet land rotted.

1799. A very wet winter, ſpring, ſummer and autumn, ſo that full one third of the land could not be ſown to grain at all; a good deal of that which was ſown produced but little, and much was damaged by the wetneſs of the harveſt, as alſo was moſt of the hay. A vaſt deal of land could not be ſown to wheat in the autumn, and of that ſown much periſhed, through the wetneſs of the ſeaſon and badneſs of the ſeed. Severe froſts ſet in early, by which the wheat in the ground was injured.

1800. A wet winter and ſpring until the middle of May, ſo that in ſome diſtricts half the land intended for Lent corn could not be ſown in ſeaſon, and that which was ſown late, came to little. The latter end of May and beginning of June was a fine growing ſeaſon, but the ſummer afterwards was very hot and dry. The crops of corn were light, except peas, but of thoſe the quantity ſown was very ſmall, owing to the wet winter and ſpring. A very great ſcarcity in autumn; but an unuſual quantity of land ſown to wheat, the ſeaſon being very favourable until the end of the year.

An old adage ſays, "that a buſhel of March duſt is worth a king's ranſom;" and every one experienced in agriculture knows that rainy weather at ſeed-time as well as at harveſt is very prejudicial to the produce of grain in this kingdom. In ſuch ſeaſons, the greateſt part of the arable-land cannot be ploughed to any advantage, and if grain is ſown when the land is very wet, it ſeldom produces more than

half a crop; but in many diſtricts a fourth part of the land cannot be ſown at all in rainy ſeaſons. The vale-lands, which in fruitful years are the moſt productive, are moſt affected by unfavourable ſeaſons.

2dly. The many falſe paragraphs publiſhed in the newſpapers reſpecting the crops of grain in this kingdom, have contributed not a little to the high price; and the conſequences of them have been ſeverely felt, not only in the diſcontent and inclination to rioting that appeared amongſt the people, and which, in ſome meaſure, may be attributed to thoſe paragraphs; but we are informed by the Americans, that, had it not been for ſuch miſſtatements as appeared in moſt of the papers, announcing the very great abundance of the crops in the kingdom, the exportation of corn and flour from their country to ours would have been very great, four months ſooner than it was, whereby wheat would have been prevented from riſing to the enormous price which it did. The printers of newſpapers ſhould, therefore, be particularly careful to have their information from experienced men, and not from thoſe who, travelling, perhaps, through a great part of the kingdom, form a judgement by looking at the corn as they ride along; for it is impoſſible to aſcertain the ſtate of the crops, by viewing the fields in riding from place to place. The farmers themſelves are frequently deceived for want of more narrowly inſpecting their corn, and often much diſappointed in the caſt or yield when it comes to be threſhed.

3dly. The war was, in ſome meaſure a cauſe of the ſcarcity; for, in a general peace, corn might be imported from any part of Europe or America, at a much leſs expence, and and therefore rendered cheaper. The demand for foreign ſervice, expeditions, ſea-ſtores, &c. would alſo be leſſened. Beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, &c. are dearer, in time of war, from the ſame cauſes. With reſpect to the great fluctuations in the markets, they are not at all to be wondered at, if we reflect, that when corn is at a very high price, very few who are concerned therein keep much ſtock by them; and if the market happens to fall, they will not buy, until that which they have is nearly exhauſted; but being at length forced to purchaſe, the market takes a turn, upon which they all eagerly purchaſe, and the commodity, of courſe, is advanced in price.

The importation of corn and flour has certainly been very great; but when it is conſidered, that the conſumption of corn in this kingdom amounts to, at leaſt, 150,000 quarters per week; the quantity imported will appear comparatively trifling.

As to the opinion, that farmers, &c. keep up the price of corn by unfair means, it is contrary to common ſenſe; for is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that many hundred thouſand men, diſperſed all over the kingdom, can combine together ſo as to keep up the price of a commodity; if ſo, why do they not the ſame at all times. Beſides, the farmer knows it is contrary to his intereſt to have corn dear, which will occaſion an advance in his rent, a certain and conſtant diſadvantage, whilſt a high price for corn is only a contingent advantage. Neither can millers, mealmen, &c. enhance the price by monopoly; for corn and flour are articles which will ſoon damage, and ſometimes will be almoſt ſpoiled by keeping them a few weeks.

After all, in many inſtances, there may be blame laid to the door of many individuals. Much has been ſaid againſt the Corn Merchant and Factor. Theſe I have no immediate opportunity of knowing certainly; upon the farmer, too, much obloquy has been thrown; but, in my humble opinion, without juſt cauſe; at leaſt, in general he is leaſt to blame, neceſſity pleading his excuſe.

To

To place this part of the ſubject, is a clear light, it is neceſſary to conſider what the farmer's duty is.

As connected with the landholder, he agrees to pay him a certain annual rent, for a ſpecified portion of land; and it generally happens, that he ſtipulates to farm it in a particular way:—now, if he honeſtly fulfils theſe engagements, he has diſcharged his duties as a tenant. With regard to thoſe which he owes to himſelf, he may be viewed in the ſame light with the merchant, who turns his talents and his capital to the beſt poſſible advantage.

In his relation to the public, the farmer certainly has an important part to act, and ſtands upon very delicate ground; from furniſhing the neceſſaries of life, he is placed immediately in contact with the conſumers of them: ſo that if any difficulty ariſe in procuring the uſual ſupplies, he, being the moſt obvious, is too generally accounted the only cauſe of the evil; when, in reality, others, perhaps ſtill more important, may be diſcovered by the judicious and candid obſerver.

The moſt prominent of theſe ſeems in truth to be the landholder, excepting in caſes where farmers have obtained their leaſes ten or twelve years ago, when land was not of half its preſent value, but which are now daily expiring, to be renewed upon the abominable and ruinous principle of ſecret propoſals.

The proprietor having the power does not fail to uſe it to his own advantage; he or his agent, underſtanding what the land is capable of producing, takes good care that its rental ſhall keep pace with the times; for it is evident that when farms are offered to the public through the medium of *propoſals*, a ſpirit of competition is excited among the candidates, which, while it compels them to hold out terms ſo nearly approaching to the amount of the probable produce of the farms, as barely to leave themſelves a ſcanty maintenance, doubles, or even triples, the rent-roll of the landholder.

So hazardous indeed is it become for tenants to engage in farms at the preſent advanced rate, that ſome landholders, at once with a view to keep up the price of land to the higheſt poſſible pitch, and guard againſt their own loſs through the failure of their farmers, have even ſtipulated to reduce their rents, in caſe the value of produce ſhould be diminiſhed in the markets. I now leave to the deciſion of impartial men, whether the farmer or landholder has the greateſt ſhare in creating the high price of proviſions, excluſive of the actual ſcarcity which has, for ſome time back prevailed.

But it may be ſaid, that the eagerneſs with which land is ſought after is the cauſe of the riſe in the rent of farms; and indeed, as it muſt be admitted, that competition will be in proportion to the number of competitors, it may be aſked, whence their preternatural increaſe?

Now, in order to ſolve this queſtion, I, with diffidence, ſubmit my opinion, that the practice of throwing a number of ſmall farms into one upon a large ſcale, under the management of a ſingle individual, inſtead of ſeveral, is the true cauſe, both of the ſcarcity of land, and the eagerneſs with which it is ſought after.

I ſhall now make a few animadverſions upon the practice of letting farms by ſecret propoſals. If it be true that a ſpirited competition among farmers has tended to raiſe the rent of land above its real value; and if landholders, finding it to their immediate advantage, do continue to avail themſelves of that circumſtance, then the following conſequences appear inevitable:—We muſt either ſhut our ports againſt foreign grain, whenever its more moderate price would reduce that of our own, or farmers muſt force, and ultimately injure, the land, in order

order to produce crops equal to their overſtrained rents, or ſubmit to immediate ruin, ſhould extenſive importation be permitted. In the former caſe, the price of labour increaſing with that of the neceſſaries of life, muſt fall upon our manufactures, and produce incalculable miſchief. But I ceaſe to trace any farther the conſequences of this alarming ſyſtem, generated ſurely in the brain of ſome deſperate ſpendthrift, at a moment when preſſed for immediate ſupplies to ſatisfy his clamorous creditors. Let the landholders, who alone can remedy the evil, apply their ſanative influence ere it too be late; but, at all events, let us not blame the farmers, who, as well as the reſt of the community, are ſuffering under the preſſure of a calamity they have not power of removing. AN OBSERVER.

SKETCH of the ACCOMPLISHMENTS to form a CONSTITUTIONAL MEMBER of the BRITISH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Concluded from p. 757.

THE laſt, and one of the moſt important points I ſhall have occaſion to mention, reſpecting the education of youth deſigned for any public employment, is, the art of ſpeaking in public; which in no country in Europe is ſo eſſentially requiſite as in Britain; and yet is too much neglected.

'Eloquence is the ornament of wiſdom, and the imperial diadem of ſcience:' to what purpoſe will all the attainments already mentioned ſerve, in a public capacity, if the gift of ſpeech is wanting; eſpecially, in a country where it is almoſt impoſſible to mix in ſociety, without being called upon to deliver our ſentiments, on ſubjects of art, commerce, or policy? In all our public aſſemblies we meet with ſpeakers; they cannot proceed well without them: but how mortifying it is to obſerve men of diſtinguiſhed talents, verſed in all the other arts and ſciences, which entertain or inſtruct mankind, ſo deficient in this, that we are put to the torture in hearing them, though we are convinced they are the beſt judges of the matter before them. In the Britiſh parliament, this qualification is ineſtimable; for the ſenator, who, to a lively invention, a due arrangement of his ſubject, a happy choice of words, and a graceful attitude, is enabled to add a manly, harmonious voice, will render all his other accompliſhments ſtill more conſpicuous; and ſupport the cauſe of the commonwealth, by the dignity of a compleat character. The examples of the power of eloquence in ancient times, are almoſt incredible: and, in our days, we have ſeen its aſtoniſhing effects in a Britiſh Houſe of Commons. I might be taxed with partiality, if I were to ſpecify the few ſpeakers, who, in the preſent parliament, do honour to themſelves and their conſtituents, by the ſtrength of their reaſoning, the graces of their elocution, and the dignity of their action. But I may freely point out as examples to my young countrymen, thoſe departed great men, who merited the title of Britiſh orators and celebrated ſenators, ſuch were the late earls of Chatham, and Mansfield, Lord Camden, Lord North, and Edmund Burke.

It has been aſſerted by ſome writers of great reputation, 'That the liberty of the people may, in a great meaſure, be determined by the ſtate of arts and ſciences, in any country.' If theſe are patronized and carried to a great degree of perfection by the rulers of a nation, it is ſaid to be a proof that they are friends to the political freedom of mankind; and the very con-

contrary is ſaid to be the caſe, where the cultivation of them is either totally deſpiſed, or manifeſtly neglected. To this opinion I cannot abſolutely ſubſcribe; becauſe I apprehend that we have, before our eyes, a ſtriking evidence of the futility of the argument: for all the polite arts and ſciences, except one, are cultivated, patronized and ſupported too laviſhly, with a degree of vanity and idle oſtentation, which muſt, in the end, prove highly prejudicial to our commercial intereſts; but the art of eloquence, one of the nobleſt of all human ſciences, is ſhamefully neglected by the nation in general, and is openly diſcountenanced and warmly oppoſed by miniſterial influence in particular: it is likewiſe very remarkable, that in proportion as the arts, which are nouriſhed and ſupported by effeminate luxury, have been favoured in this country, eloquence, which promotes public virtue and ſound manners, has been decried; and as it has declined, ſo we have deviated more and more from the principles of political liberty, which are the pillars of our excellent conſtitution.

Let me then earneſtly intreat my countrymen not to elect mute repreſentatives. Can any thing be more abſurd than the practice of tying the tongues of two or three hundred ſenſible freeholders in a city or county, every one of whom could deliver his ſentiments with fortitude, eaſe and accuracy (if not with dignity and elegance) on national concerns, by chooſing a dumb man to repreſent them in parliament. Every candidate, who is unable to addreſs his countrymen in a manly, nervous, eloquent ſtile, ſhould be ſet aſide as an unqualified perſon; and the art of ſpeaking well in public, ſhould be made one of the moſt eſſential requiſites for attaining the diſtinguiſhed honour of being the deputy of a free people.

If this reformation takes place, the ſcience of true eloquence, which ſuppoſes that the powers of oratory will only be employed on the ſide of virtue, will be attentively ſtudied; and our future parliaments will be compoſed of men not only willing, but able, to ſtop the progreſs of miniſterial encroachments on public freedom. At preſent, it is demonſtrable that, if the people had more ſpeaking members, the ſhameful practice of cutting ſhort the debates in oppoſition to the miniſtry, by calling for the queſtion, would be impeded, if not effectually prevented; and, vague as the idea may appear, I ſee no reaſon why a miniſter may not be harangued out of his motion, as well as a juryman be ſtarved out of his opinion: at all events, the independent electors of Great Britain will be highly blameable, if they do not make the experiment. I will go one ſtep further, and venture to affirm, that if the ſpirit of true patriotiſm, inſtead of its ſhadow, the ſpirit of party, prevailed univerſally in this country, they would find it more for their intereſt, in the alternative, to give the legal qualification to a very poor honeſt gentleman, poſſeſſed of that eſſential accompliſhment, true eloquence, and to elect him as their repreſentative, than to chooſe the principal man in the county, qualified in every other reſpect, but totally deficient in this.

But, in caſes where there is no ſuch alternative, after having aſcertained, by a ſtrict ſcrutiny, the ſeveral qualifications already pointed out, and included in a perfect education; it ſhould be an invariable rule with electors, to prefer men of generous birth, paying particular attention to their family connexions; for we very often receive from education, ſentiments favourable to virtue and public freedom, which are afterward eradicated by the private influence and example of our relations. The hiſtory of every nation affords illuſtrations of this truth; but in none are they more frequent, than in the annals of Britain.

An

An independent ſituation with reſpect to fortune, and a known contempt of riches, eaſily diſcernible by a liberal, beneficent character, may be conſidered as the final accompliſhments of a Britiſh ſenator.

Happy the people who have the fortitude, diſcernment and virtue, to elect ſuch characters, and ſuch alone, to enact the laws by which they are to be governed, to protect their property, to preſerve and improve their commerce, to raiſe the public revenues with diſcretion, and to note the application of them with a jealous eye.

Permit me now to take my leave of this ſubject, with a few political apothegms, which will ſtand the teſt of the preſent and future times.

If miniſterial influence in parliament ſhould prevail ſo far, as conſtantly to aſſure a majority in the houſe of commons, in favour of every meaſure indiſcriminately, which the reigning adminiſtration thinks proper to adopt and perſiſt in, then farewell to the political pre-eminence of the Britiſh empire! for glory dwells not with ſlaves, but increaſes or diminiſhes with the liberty of the people.

A free nation may ſurvive temporary thraldom; it may have a ſaviour: but a people enſlaved by their own venal or daſtardly conduct, can only change from one oppreſſor to another. The natural abode of virtue is by the ſide of liberty: but when liberty degenerates to licentiouſneſs, vice takes her place, and a general diſſolution of all order and decorum enſues.

Remember therefore, my friends, that all extremes are dangerous; you were born free; preſerve the integrity of your virtuous anceſtors, and you will remain ſo.—But if you wilfully adopt the vicious diſpoſitions, manners, and cuſtoms of foreign ſlaves, abſorbing every idea of public good, in the faſhionable diſſipations of a round of empty pleaſures, your national character will be loſt, and the diſtinction between you, and the ſubjects of the neighbouring deſpotic ſtates, will ſcarce be viſible. Vice and folly forge the chains of a degenerate nation; bad miniſters only put them on: arouſe then to a ſenſe of public freedom, and you will ſoon find, that the freedom and happineſs of your country depend principally on a vigorous exertion of honeſt principles in the Commons of the realm.

And, above all, bear it conſtantly in your minds, that in time of war, or any other public calamity, unanimity is the baſis of natural ſecurity: and that laying aſide all party connexions, it is the duty of the higher claſſes in the ſtate, to take the lead, and to animate the maſs of the people, by their loyal example, to rally round the throne of a beloved ſovereign; and to form an invincible phalanx againſt the enemies of your king and country.

ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE ECHOES,

And of ſome Phenomena reſpecting them.

Concluded from p. 750.

THE following phenomenon depends on the ſame theory as was inſerted laſt month.

To conſtruct two figures, to be placed at the two ends of a hall, one of which ſhall repeat to the ear of a perſon what has been whiſpered into the ear of the other figure, without being heard by any other perſon in the hall.

Provide two heads or buſts, made of paſteboard, reſting on pedeſtals, and place them in a hall, at ſuch a diſtance from each other as you may think proper. Then convey a tube of tin-plate, an inch in diameter, from the ear of one of the figures, through the pedeſtal on which it reſts, and be-

low the flooring, till it reach the mouth of the other figure, paſſing through its pedeſtal in the ſame manner as that of the former: this tube muſt be a little wider at each of its extremities, ſomewhat in the form of a funnel.

When it is neceſſary to bend this tube, care muſt be taken to cover the interior angles with a piece of tin-plate, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, that the voice may be directly reflected from one part of the tube to the other, and that the ſound may be conveyed diſtinctly to the ear.

This conſtruction will produce the following effect: if a perſon whiſpers into the ear of one of theſe figures, the words he pronounces will be diſtinctly heard by a ſecond perſon who applies his ear to the mouth of the other figure.

The ſecret of the magic mirror, as it is called, depends on the ſame theory. The conſtruction of this mirror is as follows:

Fix, in a vertical poſition, a concave mirror, two feet in diameter, and of ſuch a degree of curvature, that the focus of the rays which fall upon it, in a parallel direction, may be at the diſtance of twelve or fifteen inches from the reflecting ſurface. At this diſtance place a ſmall figure, but in ſuch a manner, that its head may be exactly in the focus.

This mirror muſt be placed at the diſtance of eight or ten feet from a wall oppoſite to it, and parallel to its ſurface: the wall muſt have in it an aperture, equal to the ſurface of the mirror, concealed by a very fine curtain, that the ſound may eaſily paſs through it. Provide alſo a ſecond mirror of the ſame form, with a ſimilar figure, and place it behind the wall at the diſtance of two or three feet from it, and oppoſite to the former, with the figure in its focus. It may be readily conceived, that when a perſon only whiſpers into the ear of the ſmall figure behind the wall, a perſon ſtanding near that placed in the focus of the oppoſite mirror, will hear very diſtinctly the words whiſpered into the ear of the former. In this manner, the perſon who aſks a queſtion, ſtanding near the firſt figure, hears the anſwer which is whiſpered into the ear of the other behind the wall.

In order to conceal entirely the apparatus which produces this effect, and to render it much more extraordinary, the pretended concave magic mirror may be covered with a piece of of gauze, which will not prevent the tranſmiſſion of the ſounds from the one focus to the other.

The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, for the year 1692, ſpeak of a very remarkable echo in the court of a gentleman's ſeat, called Le Genetay, in the neighbourhood of Rouen. It is attended with this ſingular phenomenon, that a perſon who ſings or ſpeaks in a low tone does not hear the repetition of the echo, but only his own voice; while, on the other hand, thoſe who liſten hear only the repetition of the echo, but with ſurpriſing variations; for the echo ſeems ſometimes to approach and ſometimes to recede, and at length ceaſes when the perſon who ſpeaks removes to ſome diſtance in a certain direction. Sometimes only one voice is heard, ſometimes ſeveral, and ſometimes one is heard on the right and another on the left. An explanation of all theſe phenomena, deduced from the ſemicircular form of the court, may be ſeen in the above collection.

On what is called a False Voice.

A FINE voice is certainly preferable to every inſtrument whatever. Unfortunately, many perſons have only a falſe voice; but, in general, this does not ariſe from any defect in the organs of the voice, which are almoſt the ſame in all mankind: it originates from the ears, owing to an inequality of ſtrength in theſe organs, or to ſome want of delicacy or tenſion, in conſe-

quence of which, as they receive unequal impreſſions, we neceſſarily hear falſe ſounds, and the voice, which endeavours to imitate them, becomes itſelf falſe. On this ſubject Dr Vandermonde made a very ſimple experiment, which he relates in his Eſſay on improving the Human Mind, and which may be repeated on children who pronounce with a falſe voice; in order that a remedy may be applied at that tender age when the organs are ſtill ſuſceptible of modification.

The experiment, as he deſcribes it, is as follows: 'I made choice,' ſays he, 'of a clear day, and having fixed on a ſpacious apartment, I took up my ſtation in a place judged moſt convenient for my experiments. I then ſtopped one of the ears of the child who was to be the ſubject of them, and made her recede from me, till ſhe no longer heard the ſound of a repeating watch which I held in my hand, or at leaſt until the ſound of the bell produced a very weak impreſſion on her organs of hearing. I then deſired her to remain in that place, and immediately going up to her unſtopped her ear, and ſtopped the other, taking care to cauſe her to ſhut her mouth, leſt the ſound ſhould be communicated to the ear through the euſtachian tube. I then returned to my ſtation, and making my watch again ſtrike, the child was quite ſurpriſed to find that ſhe heard tolerably well; upon which I made a ſign to her to recede again till ſhe could ſcarcely hear the ſound.' It reſults from this experiment, that in the ears of perſons who have a falſe voice, there is an inequality of ſtrength; and the means of remedying this defect in children, is to aſcertain by a ſingular mode, which ear is the weakeſt. 'When this has been diſcovered, nothing better can be done, in my opinion,' ſays Dr Vandermonde, 'than to ſtop up the other as much as poſſible, and to take advantage of that valuable opportunity of frequently exerciſing the weak ear, but in ſuch a manner as not to fatigue it. The one thus made to labour alone will be ſtrengthened, while the other will always retain the ſame force. The child's ear ſhould be from time to time unſtopped, in order to make it ſing, and to diſcover whether both ears have the ſame degree of ſenſibility.' This natural defect may be then corrected, and any perſon may be made to acquire a true voice, provided the means pointed out by Dr Vandermonde be early employed.

Perſons who have a falſe voice, in conſequence of ſome inequality in the ears, may be compared to thoſe who ſquint; that is to ſay, who, in order to ſee an object diſtinctly, do not turn equally towards it the axis of both eyes, becauſe they have not the ſame viſual powers. It is probable that the former, if they had early accuſtomed themſelves to make uſe of only one ear, would hear diſtinctly different ſounds which they would have imitated, and would not have contracted a falſe voice.

ACCOUNT OF THE WESTPHALIAN SECRET TRIBUNALS.

From Reader's Tour.

The Weſtphalian Secret Tribunals

Are firſt mentioned, as generally known in the year 1220, and reported to have been in force to the year 1665. They were never formally abrogated, but loſt their influence by degrees, as the ſword of juſtice was wielded by vigorous hands. The Weſtphalian Secret Tribunals were at firſt only deſigned for that country alone, and had no juriſdiction whatever elſewhere. The extent of their power was limited on the weſt by the Rhine, on the eaſt by the Weſer, on the

the north by Friesland, and on the south by the 'Westerwald', *i. e.* the western Forest and Hesse.

The emperor being supreme judge of all secular courts of judicature in Germany, was also the sole institutor and chief of all tribunals.

Free counties, being certain districts comprehending several parishes, where the judges and counsellors of the secret ban administered justice, conformably to the territorial statutes. A free county contained several tribunals subject to the control of one *master of the chair*, 'Stuhlherr.' These masters of the chair, who commonly were secular or ecclesiastical princes, held their appointment by the will of the emperor, which they forfeited by deciding in matters not within their jurisdiction, or on deviating from the laws of the free tribunals. They appointed the *free counts*, 'Frey-Garsen,' who were presidents of particular tribunals of the secret ban. They were presented by the masters of their chair to the emperor for confirmation, who were made responsible for them, upon which they were invested with the royal ban, and obliged to swear fealty and obedience to the head of the empire. The latter also could punish the free counts, or deprive them of their office; occupy the seat of a free count in the tribunals, decide in matters of appeal brought before him, inspect and reform the tribunal, and appoint the free knights, *i. e.* 'Frey-Schoffen;' but this was not confined to the territory of Westphalia.

The number of these free knights, belonging to each tribunal, never was less than seven, nor did it amount to more than eleven. Seven free knights, at least, were required to compose a plenary court, *i. e*: 'Vollgericht,' in which the final sentence was pronounced. Knights of other tribunals were indeed permitted to be present on these occasions as visitors, but were not allowed to give their vote. On their reception they promised upon oath, to give information to the secret tribunal of every thing coming under its jurisdiction, perceived by themselves, or reported to them by credible persons, and not to suffer any thing created between heaven and earth, to divert them from the execution of their duty. They also bound themselves to promote the interest of the sacred Roman empire, and to invade the possessions of the masters of the chair, and of the free counts, only on legal grounds. After having taken this oath, 'they were not permitted to reveal, even to their confessor, the secrets of the tribunal; and on transgressing this law, though only in the most trifling point, they were hanged without mercy. They pronouced judgment according to the statutes of the Westphalian secret tribunal, and executed it conformably to the decres of the free counts. They knew each other by certain secret signs.

The original constitution of the secret tribunals did, however, not long continue in force; all sorts of abandoned characters being admitted. The number of free knights allowed to every tribuual was originally limited to eleven, but in a short time many of them amounted to sixty or seventy, who even were not possessed of an inch of landed property in Westphalia, and were induced by self interest, ambition and revenge, or some other disgraceful motive, to join the association. The meeting places of the members of the the secret tribunals degenerated into haunts of sanguinary banditi, who indiscriminately assassinated the innocent with the guilty. The masters of the chair being actuated by the most forbid avarice, they divided the free counties into numerous smaller seats of justice, whereby the number of spies and secret informers naturally was increased to a most prodigious degree, and various opportunities offered for fraud, imposition, and extortion. Although they were originally authorized to pronounce sentence only in criminal

minal cafes, in order to increafe their fees they, at length, interfered in private and domeftic affairs, and contrived to lay even counts and princes under contribution. On their admiffion, they vowed in the moft folemn and awful manner, to judge with incorruptible impartiality, to regard no perfon, and even to be deaf to every emotion of the heart, in framing their decrees; but on the contrary, they were fwayed by felfifhnefs, acceffible to corruption, partial to their friends, while they profecuted their enemies with the moft rancorous malice, and proftituted their function by rendering their authority fubfervient to the gratification of the moft brutal luft. They were deaf to the lamentations of calumniated innocence, aflaffinated their relations to inherit their eftates, and were more dreadful to the virtuous than the midnight ruffian. A free count frequently acted at once as witnefs and judge: the fpy, informer, witnefs and judge, were in many inftances united in the fame perfon; in fhort, the abufes which difgraced the fecret tribunals, rendered them a real curfe to mankind.

In the beginning of the 15th century, their power in Germany rofe to a moft alarming degree; and we may fafely maintain that the German empire at that time contained more than 140,000 free knights, who, without either previous notice or trial, executed every one who was condemned by the fecret ban. Auftrians, Bavarians, Franconians, and Suabians, having a demand on any one whom they could not bring to juftice before the regular courts of this country, applied to the Weftphalian fecret tribunal, where they obtained a fummons, and in cafe of non-appearance, a fentence, which was immediately communicated to the whole fraternity of free knights, a ftep by which were put in motion a hoft of executioners, bound by the moft dreadful oath to fpare neither father nor mother, nor to regard the facred ties of friendfhip or matrimonial love. If a free knight met a friend condemned by the fecret ban, and gave him only the flighteft hint to fave his life by flight, all the other free knights were bound to hang him feven feet higher than any other criminal. The fentence being pronounced in the fecret ban, they were obliged to put it into immediate execution, and not permitted to make the leaft remonftrance, though they were perfectly convinced that the victim was the beft of men, and innocent of the crime alleged againft him. This induced almoft every man of rank and power to become a member of that dreadful aflociation, in order to fecure himfelf againft its effects. Every prince had fome free knights among his counfellors, and the majority of the German nobility belonged to that fecret order. Even princes, for inftance, the duke of Bavaria and the margrave of Brandenburgh were members of the fecret tribunal. The duke William of Brunfwic is reported to have faid: 'I muft order the duke Adolphus of Schlefwic to be hanged, if he fhould come to fee me, left the free knights fhould hang me.' It was difficult to elude the proceedings of the free knights, as they at all times contrived to fteal at night, unknown and unfeen, to the gates of caftles, palaces, and towns, and to affix the fummons of the fecret tribunal. When this had been done three times, and the accufed did not appear, he was condemned by the fecret ban, and fummoned once more to fubmit to the execution of the fentence; and in cafe of non-appearance, he was folemnly outlawed, and then the inviſible hands of free knights followed all his fteps till they found an opportunity to taking away his life. When a free knight thought himfelf too weak to feize and hang the culprit, he was bound to purfue him till he met with fome of his colleagues, who aflifted him in hanging him to a tree, near the high road, and not to a gibbet;

gibbet; signifying thereby that they exercised a free imperial judicature throughout the whole empire, independent of all provincial tribunals. If the devoted victim made resistance, so as to compel them to poignard him; they tied the dead body to a tree, fixing the dagger over his head, to show that he had not been murdered, but executed by a free knight.

Their transactions were shrouded in the most profound concealment; and the signal by which they recognised one another never could be discovered. Their secret proceedings were not permitted to be disclosed to the emperor himself, although he was supreme master of the chair. Only when he asked, 'Has N. N. been condemned?' the free knights were allowed to reply in the affirmative or negative: but when he inquired, 'Who have been condemned by the secret ban?' they were not permitted to mention any name.

The emperor, or his delegate, could create free knights no where but on the 'red foil,' *i. e.* Westphaly, with the assistance of three free knights who acted as witnesses. The real signification of the term, *red foil*, and the reason why it was applied to Westphaly, has not yet been traced out; but during my stay in that country, I learnt the following particulars concerning it, which seemed to me, that the terms *red foil* were used as a nickname, to distinguish the Westphalian country, in which this abominable bloody tribunal had been first established, from those milder ones of the same kind in Germany. For *red foil*, i. e. 'Rother grund,' or 'Himmelsstrich,' or 'Himmels gegend,' became its most forcible and current name, from a noble family, which was successively subject to the barbarity of those bloodhounds. When any of its descendants happened to ask, what had become of their ancestors, they were generally answered with the nickname, 'They have wandered to the *Red foil*,' i. e. to the *Soil that is stained with blood*. For *red* signifies in the German not only *roth*, but also *blood red*: and *foil* signifies *Erde*. Thus '*blutrothe erde*,' '*blood red foil*,'

ACCOUNT of the most remarkable EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS found in SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 692.)

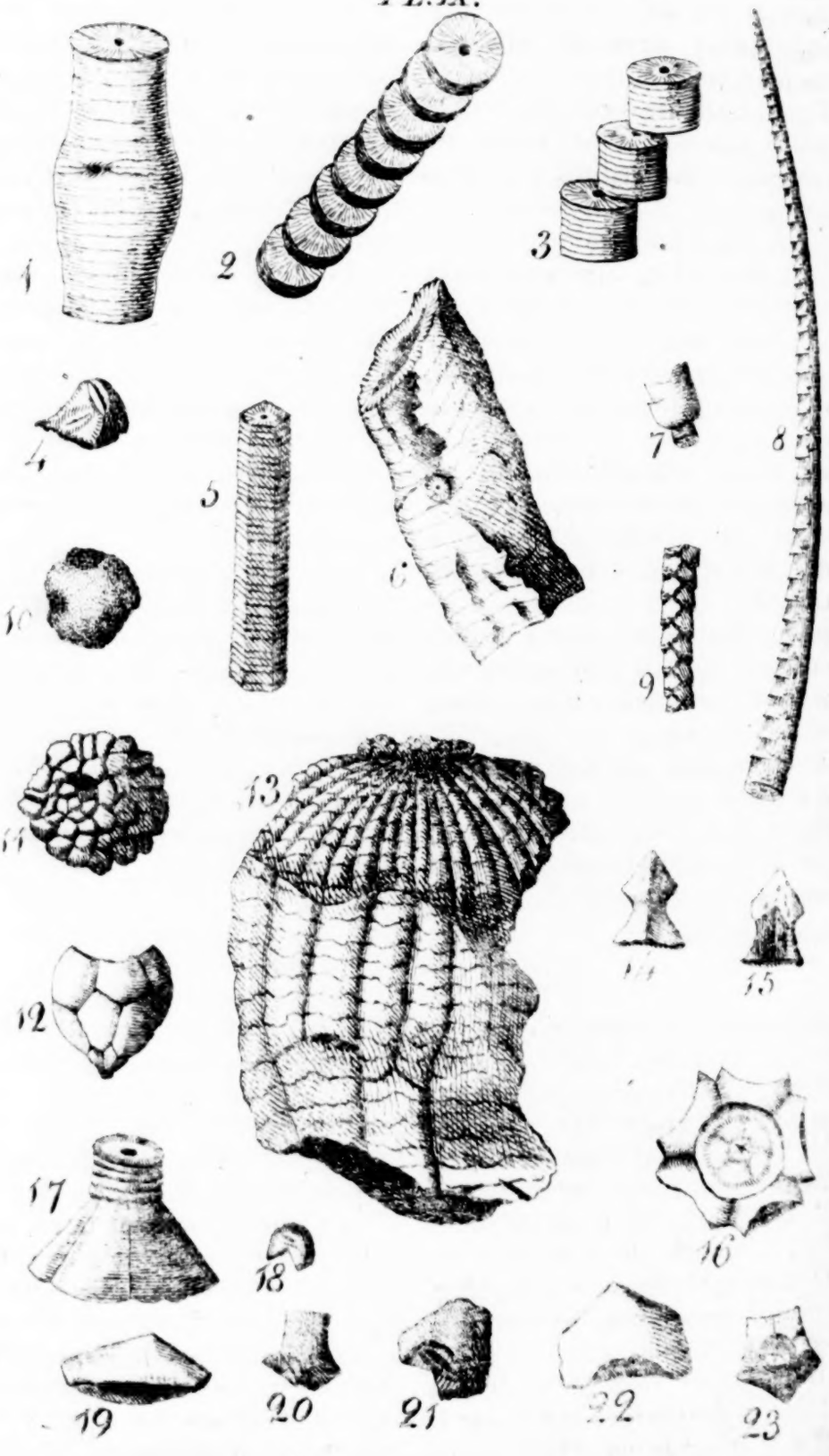
Entrochi concluded.

IT was already remarked, that the true history of this class of fossils is far from being accurately known; the most general opinion however is, that they are the vertebra of the Encrinus, Medusa, or some such animal.

It remains to notice some more varieties. Some specimens have the appearance of having received a wound in a recent state; as delineated fig. 1. This is indicated by an unusual swelling, which in almost every case, exhibits a large and deep puncture, probably the cause of the swelling.

It was also noticed, as a very remarkable circumstance, that it is hardly possible to dislocate the beads from one another, without injuring their structure: great numbers of them however, are found in a separate and detached state, without any apparent injury in the most minute striæ. In figures 2. and 3.

PL. IX.



pl. IX. it is intended to shew some of these dislocations, which appear to have been made by a pressure, acting equally upon the entrochi at the same time.

Fig. 5. Exhibits a curious variety in which the whirls or beads are pentangular; the medulla however, is circular.

Fig. 6. Shews a specimen of this curious fossil, which appears to have been broken when in a recent state, and in that state, to be capable to receive compressions and fractures, of which living shells are susceptible.

Fig. 7. Exhibits a fragment, from which it appears probable, that the brachia of the common round entrochi, terminated in the way then delineated.

Fig. 8. Marks a variety which are always curved, and uniformly serrated on the concave side. They are always thicker at one end than at the other, and diminish gradually to a point.

Fig. 9. Is a draft of a fragment similar to what Mr Whitehurst calls *Lilium capidium*. It consists of small pieces connected by means of striated articulations. Lhwyd speaks of it as a rare fossil, that was first discovered in England by Nicolson Archdeacon of Carlisle, who found them among the entrochi of lime-quarries in Wales. They are found in plenty at Innerteil quarry in Fife, and in the lime quarries at Kilbride.

Fig. 13. Represents a fragment of the encrinus, the supposed head of the entrochi. It is very rare. The pieces of which it is composed, are joined to one another by means of sutures. Great numbers of pieces or fragments are found separately but seldom conjoined. Figs. 12. 14. 15. 16. 17.

Asterophodia.

Figs. 19. 20. 21. 22. Are the delineations of fragments, which commonly go under the name of *Asterophodia*. They seem to be parts of the encrinus, &c. Some of them are finely granulated. All these varieties are found with shells, &c. in the lime quarries of Kilbride and Innerteil.

GLEANINGS.

Improvements in making Paper.

Citizen SEGUIN, who has been employed, for five years past, in the art of making paper, has obtained for his first results the means of performing in some hours what before required a process of some months; he has, at length, succeeded so far as to substitute straw for rags, in this manufacture; and he has presented to the Class a number of specimens of paper formed with this substance. This paper is not yet as white as that made with well sorted rags: but Citizen Seguin remarks, that this imperfection is owing to the little care taken in making it, and not to the nature of the materials; and that in its present condition it may very well suffice for counting-house-writings, law-writings, and all printing of common nature.

The author has not, as yet, communicated his process.

An Englishman has lately obtained leave to establish a paper manufactory in Portugal, by which it is likely he will make immense profits. He manufactures the paper from the delicate white skin of the aloe, which grows wild in the country, in a prodigious abundance. The paper is of a beautiful texture, and extremely white, and he can sell it at half the expence that imported paper is bought here. The paper is of a

superior

ſuperior quality to any at preſent manufactured in this country.

Emblematic Plants.

The Pariſian Miniſter of the Interior lately requeſted the Profeſſors of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, to indicate two trees to be conſecrated to ſcience and to literature. The Profeſſors (Citizen Deſfontaines and Thouin) pointed out the cedar of Lebanum for Science, and the oriental plane for Literature

Theſe emblematic plants may be, and probably are, well-choſen: but it would facilitate the general reception of ſuch hieroglyphics, which to the allegoric ſculptor may be very convenient, if the trains of idea were revealed which have led to the ſelection. The myrtle of love, the palm of religion, the laurel of victory, the oak of liberty, the olive of peace, the ivy of criticiſm, the mimoſa of ſenſibility, are not equally characteriſtic of the abſtractions with which they are become aſſociated.

Religion in China.

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have taken ſuch cognizance of Mr MOSELEY's Memoir on the Practicability of circulating a Tranſlation of the Scriptures through the Chineſe Empire, affords a proſpect of his plan being adopted in ſuch degree as may be conſiſtent with the political relations of the two empires. The Biſhops of Durhrm and London have given it their countenance.

China water Proof cloth.

The following has been lately announced as the Chineſe method of rendering cloth water-proof: to one ounce of white wax, melted, add one quart of ſpirits of turpentine; when thoroughly mixed and cold, dip the cloth into the liquid and hang it up to drain until it is thoroughly dry. By this method, the moſt open muſlin as well as the ſtrongeſt cloths, will be rendered impenetrable to the heavieſt rain, without the compoſition even filling up the pores of the fineſt lawns or changing in the leaſt, the moſt brilliant colours.

Miſtakes in Complimenting.

It is cuſtomary in China, on being introduced to any one, to aſk a ſet of complimentary queſtions reſpecting their family, &c. A miſſionary, attending to the *etiquette* more than the perſon, one day put an eunuch out of countenance by aſking him, how many children he had? On the other hand, a Mandarine once aſked a Capuchin friar, how many wives he had?—and as he uſed the ſame word by which an eccleſiaſtical cure is denoted, the father innocently anſwered, three!

An inſtance of regard to Veracity.

The Chineſe annals relate, that a young prince once diverting himſelf in the garden with his pages, in the preſence of his preceptor, ſaid to one of his pages in ſport, "I make you king of ſuch a place,"—"What is your highneſs doing?" ſaid the preceptor haſtily. "I was only in jeſt," replied the prince. "Sir," ſaid the preceptor, "the word of a prince ſhould never be jeſt: You have made the boy a king and he muſt be ſo—Your word cannot be recalled." The nomination was accordingly confirmed.

A Tragical Incident.

At an Indian wedding in the Philippine Iſlands, the bride retired from the company in order to go down to the river and waſh her feet. As ſhe was thus employed, an alligator ſeized her. Her ſhrieks brought the people to the place, who ſaw her between the monſter's teeth, and juſt drawn under water. The bridegroom inſtantly plunged after with his dagger in his hand and purſued the raviſher. After a deſperate conflict he made him deliver up his prey, and ſwam to ſhore with the body of his dead wife in his arms.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Speculations on the Situation and Resources of Egypt. By G. Baldwin.

(*Continued from p.* 770.)

AS every thing relative to the conduct of our army in Egypt creates conſiderable intereſt, we ſhall lay before our readers one or two extracts deſcriptive of ſituations truly critical and affecting.

Landing of the Troops.

The orders were given. The men were to be in the boats by two o'clock in the morning of the 8th (March 1801); and upon the ſignal of a rocket fired into the air from the Admiral's ſhip, the whole were to be put off toward the ſhore.

The rendezvous was appointed to be within the armed veſſels ſtationed to cover the landing; and here the boats were to form, and take their order for proceeding to the ſhore.

The poſition of this rendezvous relatively to the coaſt, or ſite appointed for the general diſembarkation, may be deſcribed to be within the arch of a circle, whoſe baſe, on a line (of about three miles in length) drawn from one extremity to the other, would be about a mile from the ſhore.

Within the line repreſenting the baſe, were ſtationed the brigs of war and bomb veſſels deſtined to cover the landing. The Mondovi, commanded by Captain Stewart, was the center ſhip of theſe; and here did I aſk leave to be, to look at this eventful ſcene.

The rocket was fired, and the boats put off from the ſhips. I ſoon after got into my boat; and, on my way, came up with and paſſed the whole diviſion of the army in about one hundred and fifty boats, and numbering nearly ſix thouſand men.

You will have anticipated my reflections upon this ſcene. The ſilence of the night, and the ſolemnity of the buſineſs, paſſing along a ſpace of ſix miles toward the ſhore, and amid this foreſt of ſhips, will naturally diſpoſe one to many of thoſe ſerious reflections, on the wonderful caſt and compoſition of men; which, particularly at an hour ſo full of doom to thouſands of us, will irreſiſtibly intrude upon, and poſſeſs the mind.

You ſee me in a boat, enveloped by the ſable mantle of the night, ſhrugged up to keep the cold from me; my eyes turned up to the rich beſpangled heaven of Egypt, ſeeing the wonderful hand of the Creator in every orb; his omnipotence preſent to my mind; nothing heard in this ſolemnity, but the diſmal murmur of oars, thouſands of oars dipping in the ſea, pulling eager and haſty to deſtruction! And that I ſhould be among them, amid this tumult of war! reluctant to war, and ruſhing among the foremoſt into the horrors of it! unaccountable deſtiny of man!

Ah! but ambition muſt have bounds! If ambition were to have no bounds, ambition would overawe the world! Then who ſhall check ambition but the ſons of freedom? But who ſhall be worthy of freedom, but the virtuous? But who ſhall ſpurn at the impertinence of Gallic pride, but Engliſhmen? Then come on! To work!

At about day light, the whole diviſions were arrived at the rendezvous; and here they were employed arranging their military requiſites until eight. It appeared, to our impatience, long. The French poſition, as to extent and appearance, I have delineated; but fortified as it was, and defended by four thouſand men, it might have reſiſted the world. I wiſh that I had talent to deſcribe it to you; for having ſeen the diſplay of its effects upon the landing, from ſo near and central a ſituation, I ought to be able to impreſs you with a proper idea of its force. The Commander in Chief ſaw it; but he viewed it with as much a calm as the oppoſition ſeemed to be ſtern and difficult to ſurmount: and there, where there ſeemed to be moſt ſtrength, there did he determine to make his attack. I have been told, that it was the characteriſtic feature of his military life always ſo to do: and he did it—and he did it well!

The hour for moving forward at length came; the whole diviſion was immediately in motion: the right wing

under the fire of the caſtle of Aboukir; the centre under a ſand hill near ſixty yards high, in the front and centre of the French poſition; and the left wing on the right of the French, leading rom the principal ſand-hill to a low point terminating at the entrance of the Aboukir lake. The ſpaces, from the extremities of the French poſition to the commanding hill in the centre, were interſperſed with inferior ſand-hills; and in the intervals between theſe ſand-hills were ſtationed infantry and artillery innumerable, to annoy us. All this ſcheme of fortification appeared to refer its bearings to the great ſand-hill in the centre, which, beſide the cannon which were mounted on it to defend it, was, on account of the natural difficulty in aſcending a yielding ſoil, deemed inacceſſible.

Under this amphitheatre of hills and hillocks, forming gradations which may be compared to the ſeats in thoſe amazing ſtructures, and on which cannon at frequent diſtances all around were placed, as well as men to annoy us, did our brave army advance. Not a Frenchman was to be ſeen; not in any array, nor on the beach; but by ſtealth from their concealments. Our flat boats with about fifty men in each, were preceded by armed launches, to check the fire of the enemy; but they ſuffered our boats unmoleſted to advance, until the whole diviſion was within the arch of the circle already deſcribed; then opened ſuch a hail-ſtorm of ſhot and ſhells of all dimenſions, from within the whole circumference of this arch, from front and flanks; ſuch a hail-ſtorm, I ſay (for whoever ſaw the effects of a moſt dreadful hail-ſtorm upon the water, can alone conceive an idea of it), of ſhot and ſhells upon our boats, as nothing but the intermediate hand of Providence could ſave from total ſubmerſion.

Let a man figure to himſelf the effect of a ſingle ſhell ſtriking the water, which it daſhes into the air before it, and then repreſent to himſelf the millions of theſe ſhot and ſhells, falling all around and among our army of boats, in quantity like hail, then be aſſured that only one of this ocean of boats was materially hurt by the percuſſion of a ſhell; and that none was immerſed by the inundation of water upon them; and then let him ſay, if any thing but the intermediate hand of Providence could have ſaved them.

And let him conſider, that under this ſtorm, which is only conſidered as to its real effects; under this inceſſant ſtorm of ſhot and ſhells, and grape and miſſile of every denomination, filling the air with cloud, and ſulphur, and fire, and thunder and ſmoke, and all the horrors of damnation fulminating about them, did our brave army advance: yes! advance! But how advance? Cooped up in boats like ſheep; their hands across upon their breaſts; inactive, not inſenſible of the dreadful lot to which every man was helpleſsly expoſed; ſtill undaunted, undauntedly advance; and intrepid and impatient, gain at length the ſhore.

There was, however a moment in this proceeding like a pauſe, a very awful moment; it was the moment which coſt Major Ogle his life. I ſaw it from the poop of the Mondovi; and from the painful feeling it gave me, I felt myſelf ſhrinking from the horror of the ſcene: it was that point when

——Gone ſo deep in gore,
As dangerous to retreat as wade quite o'er.

I could not conceive the reaſon of this pauſe. I was trembling at the precipice which it preſented to our affairs; when obſerving the beach, I fancied that I ſaw ſome of our men on ſhore: I was ſeized with a convulſion of joy; I ſhouted—They are on ſhore! huzza, my boys, they are on ſhore! And all our ſhip's company huzzaed; and ſo the next; and ſo the boats: it had the effect of wildfire; it caught like an electric ſhock; the whole army ſhouted—huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! and on ſhore they went.

On landing, the enemy poured down in torrents to the beach; they even ruſhed into the ſea, and killed our men in their boats; but our brave fellows were not to be overcome. They formed ſteadily as they kept jumping on ſhore, and fought under this diſadvantage like lions. They were charged by a body of cavalry; they broke this charge, and receiving continual ſuccours from the boats, they forced the enemy to give ground.

It was at this moment of time that our right had gained the hill; for although

though there muſt be ſome diſtance in the deſcription, there was very little in the time of the actions. The French troops perceived it; and, ſenſible of the check they were under by this event, were forced immediately to think of a retreat.

Not more than two thouſand of our men were on ſhore, when they forced the enemy to give ground: but every ſtep was fought; was gained. And, at length, a victory (which will give a character to our army for conſtancy, reſolution, ardour, intrepidity, and valour, never to be obliterated) crowned their brow with honour.

Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

AS he left me to go toward the cannonading, he muſt have rode ſtraight among the enemy already broke into the rear of our front; and as it was not yet day, not being able to diſtinguiſh friend from foe, he undoubtedly had the misfortune to get embarraſſed among them. But he was extricated by the valour of his own troops. To the firſt ſoldier who came up to him, he ſaid, 'Soldier, if you know me, don't name me.' He was reſcued; and at this moment a French dragoon, conceiving the prize he had loſt, rode up to the General amid his own guard, made a cut at him, and not being quite near enough, juſt cut through the coat and waiſtcoat, and ſhirt, and with the point of the ſabre only grazed the ſkin. At the ſame moment the dragoon's horſe wheeling about, he brought him to the charge again, and made a ſecond attempt by a longe; but the ſabre paſſed between the General's ſide and right arm, which he inſtantly cloſed. The dragoon at this inſtant being ſhot dead, the ſabre remained in the General's poſſeſſion. I was told, that Sir Sidney Smith being beſide him at the time, the General made him a compliment of this intereſting arm.

About this time, it was perceived that the General had been wounded in the thigh, and was entreated to have it examined; but—'no! it was a trifle,' he ſaid, and would not for a moment diſappear.

The conflict was very long after this; very obſtinate; very fluctuating; very alarming. In ſome parts our ammunition was expended: we had ſome very queſtionable moments as to the reſult.

But the French, moſt probably wanting ammunition likewiſe; wanting ſomething, at leaſt, which our brave army never relaxed in to the laſt, retreated.

Upon this event, the General, whoſe exertions had kept him inſenſible to his weakneſs, retaining the efforts of his mind, giving way to a ſentiment of reſt, his ſpirits ſeceding from their tranſport into calm—he fainted.

His wound was examined; a large inciſion was made to extract the ball. It could not be found. He was put upon a litter, and adviſed to be taken on board the Foudroyant.

It was in this ſtate I firſt met him ſince the morning. He was in good ſpirits. He held his hand to me from the litter—'Don't be concerned, Baldwin,' he ſaid to me, 'I ſhall ſoon be well.' I could make no anſwer to him. I ſat down on the ſand to bewail our misfortune.

In this ſtate, not without hope, I was rouſed by a ſoldier to ſee the Frenchmen retreat, and I walked up to the front of our poſition upon an eminence, and ſaw them gravely retreating in a long line, three deep. Acroſs a valley, of about a mile wide, from the foot of our poſition to the riſing of the hill on which they were encamped, did they gravely retreat. We returned them their civility to us on the 12th; and as they diſcovered the ground over which they paſſed, it was ſtrewed with killed and maimed. They at length, reached the foot of their own hill, and faced about to halt. I ſaw their General, riding from left to right of their line, knocked down by one of our twelve pounds ſhot, juſt about the center of the line. The horſe got up again, but the General was killed. Thus ended the buſineſs of the 21ſt.

'Theſe victories make me melancholy,' ſaid poor Sir Ralph, when he was complimented upon his victory gained on the 13th.

'To ſee ſo many brave men go to death for their country; ſo much the more to be admired; ſo much the more to be regretted; it does indeed make one melancholy; but how are battles to be won?'

Poor Sir Ralph, under the torments

of his wound, was, notwithſtanding, always more concerned about the companions of his action. He had been two hours wounded, but would not withdraw from the field. Knowing the value of his preſence, or judging with equal certainty the bad effects of his abſence from the army at this critical conjuncture, he perſevered. Not till the battle was won did he yield to the ſentiment of his pain. When he ſaw the enemy retreat, he fainted. On the 28th he died.

If, in the afflicted ſtate into which I am plunged by the recollection of theſe ſcenes, the heart was free to expatiate, I could conſecrate a grateful tribute to his memory. The victories he gained on the 8th, the 13th, and 21ſt of March, will eternize his military fame; will enſure to his memory the gratitude of his country. If thoſe actions are conſidered in their ſeparate and characteriſtic eſſence, they will ſtand as models to the world. The firſt, for the cool and undaunted conduct of the army when going on ſhore, under ſuch an exploſion of fire, expoſed inactive in the boats; and their action and intrepidity when on ſhore. The ſecond, for its offenſive ſkill and operation; and the third for its defenſive ſtand, and invincible and irreſiſtible bravery in repelling as dangerous an attack as ever was attempted, and boldly conducted by the beſt troops, acknowledged ſo to be by their victories over every other enemy they had contended with, in the known world.

A Tour Through Germany; particularly along the Banks of the Rhine, Mayne, &c. and that Part of the Palatinate, Rhingaw, &c. uſually termed the Garden of Germany. To which is added, A conciſe Vocabulary of Familiar Phraſes, in German and Engliſh, for the uſe of Travellers. By the Rev. Dr Render, Native of Germany. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. Longman and Rees.

THIS work is one of thoſe uſeful productions of the Britiſh preſs which merit general recommendation; for it encompaſſes a wide field of deſcription, extenſive well-authenticated information, and an agreeable intermixture of mental amuſement. The Author's qualifications for the arduous taſk he aſſigned himſelf, and which he has ſucceſſively completed, are conciſely and modeſtly ſtated in his preface.

"Being a native of Germany, and having traverſed the whole Empire, I may naturally be deemed more competent than ſtrangers, to deſcribe with exactneſs, thoſe principalities which are the ſubſiſtence of my travels, having ſpent a year or two in each of them —and, upon the whole of the countries deſcribed, *eight* years—part of which time I was private tutor and travelling guardian to the ſon of a diſtinguiſhed perſonage. I became afterwards travelling companion of ſeveral Engliſh Gentlemen, with whom I arrived in this country. From theſe circumſtances, my readers may reaſonably anticipate, that my obſervations during my travels will not be deficient either in curioſity or intereſt. To render this work ſtill more uſeful to the Engliſh nation, I have annexed *a conciſe view of the preſent ſtate of the whole Empire*, comprihing the *population, revenues, military forces, &c.*; alſo, in the way of an appendix, *a German travelling companion*, with an Engliſh tranſlation. This ſo deſirable an addition has never, to my knowledge, been given by any of my predeceſſors, though the convenience and advantage of it are ſo evident."

It cannot be expected that we ſhould accompany the Author throughout his travels; for the tables of contents to the two volumes are ſo copious, that they alone would occupy more pages than we uſually allot to the department of our monthly review of literature; we muſt, therefore, confine ourſelves to general heads, under which we ſhall exhibit ſuch ſpecimens of his deſcriptions of ſome of the principal cities of Germany—of his judicious obſervations on the manners, cuſtoms, &c. of the inhabitants—and of entertaining anecdotes, as may induce the admirers of this branch of literature, and all perſons diſpoſed to viſit this extenſive empire, to ſtudy the whole work with due attention.

In a preliminary account of the Empire, which ſerves as an introduction to the firſt volume, the following particulars are moſt worthy of notice.—"Germany contains 12,000 ſquare miles, and *twenty-ſix millions* of people. It is the only

only country in Europe which cultivates every production neceſſary to a large and fluctuating State: its ſituation in the heart of Europe, and the interſection of its navigable rivers, viz. Danube, Rhine, Mayne, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and Moſel, afford all the requiſite advantages for extenſive commerce. It does not produce either coffee, tea, or ſugar, which is conſidered as a neceſſary of life in England, is conſidered in Germany as a medicine, being uſed only by the ſick: honey is the ſubſtitute for ſugar, and the Germans being more particulary partial to acids than any other nation, the conſumption is but trifling.

Within the ſpace of the laſt thirty years, agriculture and induſtry have been ſyſtematically encouraged among the Germans, which has cauſed important improvements among the farmers: they are indebted chiefly to the late King of Pruſſia, Frederic II. and the Emperor Joſeph II. for their advances in commerce and domeſtic policy. Thoſe enlightened Potentates repreſſed the avaricious ſpirit of the Prieſts and Nobles, whoſe exactions ſtripped induſtrious citizens and peaſants of their hard-earned property.

The whole of Germany contains about two hundred and fifty Princes, who, with regard to the government of their reſpective eſtates, are arbitrary. The ſupreme power is in the Diet, which is compoſed of the Emperor, or in his abſence, of his Commiſſary, and of the three Colleges of the Empire, viz. the Electoral College, that of the Princes, and that of the Imperial towns. The power of the Emperor at the Diet, is not legiſlative, but merely executive; this, however, gives him much influence over its councils.

Germany is not like many other countries, as England and France for inſtance, where all imitate the manners of the capital, ſo that he who viſits the metropolis, at once ſurveys the manners of the whole kingdom; whereas in the German Empire no one city influences the habits or opinions of the others; but as the country is divided into diſtinct States, ſo they exhibit diſtinct cuſtoms, opinions, and practices, within their ſeparate boundaries: for this reaſon, a traveller would do wiſely, on viſiting that country, to ſelect certain ſtations for a temporary ſtay, and thence make his excurſions into the ſurrounding provinces. When he has ſurveyed every thing moſt worthy of notice in one part, let him then remove to ſome central point for a repetition of the ſame method of obſervation within a circumference of contiguous diſtricts: thus only can he be materially improved, truly informed of the real character of the inhabitants."

This is the plan which Dr Render himſelf adopted, and which has enabled him to give a diſtinct and accurate account of every ſtation at which he fixed his reſidence for a conſiderable time, and of the adjacent country, including even villages, if any thing remarkable entitled them to a place in the regiſter of his excurſions.

After noticing the frank and hoſpitable reception given by the Germans in general to all foreigners, who are welcome in all their ſocieties, and amicably treated, our Author adds, that a decided preference is given to our countrymen, who never meet with coldneſs or indifference; and that if an Engliſhman with for almoſt inſtant acquaintance with the firſt ranks in Germany, his being a Freemaſon will render his introduction more eaſy and agreeable to the parties, as well as to himſelf, maſonry there being held in the higheſt eſtimation.—Some very uſeful obſervations for a traveller through the Empire are likewiſe included in the introduction.

The tour ſeems to have commenced from FRANCFORT on the MAYN, an ample deſcription of which celebrated city takes the lead in the firſt volume, and occupies a conſiderable portion of it. The ſituation of Francfort is at once delightful, and highly advantageous for commerce. It lies in the midſt of the moſt fertile part of the country, where all the riches of nature are combined with the luxuries of art; the ſtreets are ſpacious, regularly paved, and well lighted. The houſes have a ſplendid appearance, and the ſhops are well ſtocked. The inhabitants live in a coſtly ſtyle, and ſpend their money with taſte. The population, dreſs, air, and general manners of the inhabitants, ſufficiently indicate that there dwells no deſpot within their walls to impoveriſh them in ſupport of his grandeur. No city in Europe contains larger and more magnificent public buildings, elegant

gant private houſes, and commodious inns, all built of large red ſquare ſtones. In theſe inns, or hotels, travellers of every denomination, below the rank of Sovereign Princes, make no ſcruple of eating occaſionally at the *table d'hote*, the ordinary, which cuſtom is univerſally followed by ſtrangers from every country on the continent of Europe. The country houſes are magnificent, and from morning till late at night are crowded with genteel company. Every perſon is at liberty to mix with that ſociety which he likes beſt, as there are from four to ſix rooms adapted to different amuſements; ſuch as billiards, coffee, tea, reading, converſation, and ſmoking rooms. Upon the whole, our Author is of opinion, that Francfort is one of the wealthieſt cities in all Europe, if we take into conſideration the cheapneſs of all the neceſſaries of life, as well as every other article, compared with the expenſiveneſs of London and other large cities. With reſpect to the richeſt claſs of inhabitants, the furniture of their houſes, their beautiful gardens, equipages, &c. exhibit a ſtate bordering on the extreme of magnificence and ſplendor."[1] Such is the outline of the general deſcription; and in this, as well as the details, which branch out into an aſtoniſhing number and variety of ſubjects, enumerated in the table of contents, we muſt make allowance for the laudable partiality of the Author to his native country.

It is well known in all parts of Europe, that this city has two celebrated fairs annually; the firſt begins on Eaſter Tueſday, the ſecond in the middle of September; of which we have the following ſketch, as a more ample deſcription would be voluminous.—"There is, then, a conflux of people from every part of the world. All the hotels, private houſes, and even the adjacent villages, are filled with ſtrangers. At each of the *table d'hotes* of the principal inns, it is not very unuſual to meet with upwards of three hundred gueſts of different countries; Turks, Ruſſians, Engliſh, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, Americans, &c. The uſual dinner hour is one o'clock, and there are then to be ſeen people of all ranks; the nobility at that time mixing with the tradeſpeople. The dinner, which conſiſts of three courſes, is ſerved up in a moſt elegant and luxurious manner, the price for which, including a pint of wine, and one large cup of coffee, is a guilder (about *two ſhillings*); at the inferior hotels it is ſomewhat leſs. They ſup generally at eight o'clock, for which the charge is half a guilder. During the time of dinner and ſupper, a moſt excellent concert is performed by a band of the beſt muſicians, occaſionally accompanied with ſongs by Ladies; ſometimes, alſo, ſolos are played on the French horn. After ſupper the whole company join in ſinging popular ſongs, and each individual contributes to the general mirth and happineſs of the company. Drinking of healths in Germany is entirely aboliſhed. Any perſon inadvertently doing ſo, is obliged to pay a fine equal to twopence, which is put in a ſmall tin box placed on the table for the benefit of the poor. No toaſt is allowed to be given by any perſon whatever. Every one has his ſmall or large bottle before him, and drinks as much or as little as he likes. Happy would it be were this ſalutary cuſtom introduced into many other countries!

"Six months before the fair begins, Francfort is ſupplied from all parts of the world with foreign ſtores, manufactures, &c. either by water or by land, and may be called a general depot of foreign productions. At the time of the fair, the wealthieſt merchants in the German Empire come to purchaſe, by wholeſale, thoſe articles which they afterwards ſell again to ſuch as are not able to attend it; and thus it is that Francfort ſupplies almoſt all other places on the continent of Europe. The third week of the fair is called the pay-week, when thoſe who neglect their payments are declared bankrupts, and are obliged to fly their country until their affairs are ſettled; if taken, they are put under arreſt; and bankrupts are very ſeverely dealt with in Germany."

The convents for female nobility of proteſtant families are very numerous, and their luxurious mode of living exceeds that of the firſt nobility in Germany. The ladies are permitted to marry, and to aſſociate with the moſt noble families in the city. Every new Emperor lodges in one of theſe noble convents during his coronation and reſidence at Francfort, which is a month. Theſe edifices are the moſt magnificent that

that can be imagined, and their apartments are furniſhed in the moſt elegant ſtyle. Every Lady, who is introduced and admitted into ſuch convents, muſt produce a lineal genealogy of nobility. They enjoy every happineſs, and are not in the leaſt confined to any irkſome regulations. The greater part of them are well educated, and are extremely affable to their inferiors and to ſtrangers. They are generally the daughters of nobles and ancient warriors; as Dukes, Counts, Marquiſſes, and Generals, &c. who at their death have not been able to leave them fortunes ſufficient for the proper ſupport of their rank in life. They have the advantage of being provided with every article of neceſſity and luxury; and enjoy likewiſe an annual income which is frequently very conſiderable. Many of theſe Ladies dreſs in a peculiar ſtyle of elegance, and wear armorial ornaments about their necks, ſhewing the diſtinction and antiquity of their anceſtors. Others have croſſes and relics from the Holy Land, to which their families have been entitled. The ſuperiors have their orders from the Emperor. Here our traveller is deficient, in not informing his readers from what ſources the revenues are derived which ſupport theſe noble convents; we believe, each Lady carries into her convent her whole fortune, which, if ſhe dies unmarried, belongs to the community; alſo, that a part is returned if ſhe quits the convent to marry; beſides which, conſiderable legacies have been left to theſe inſtitutions by noble families, whoſe near relations have enjoyed the advantages of reſiding in them: but this ſhould be explained in a future edition.

After relating the particulars of his excurſions from Francfort into the romantic country round it, we are conducted to *Mentz*, by the French called *Mayence*; and the country between Francfort and Mentz is deſcribed as one of the richeſt that can be well imagined: travellers have their choice to go by land or by water, but the latter is generally preferred by foreigners, on account of the beautiful ſcenery which the towns and villages on the banks of the Mayn preſent to their view. The deſcription of Mentz is curious, but not ſo intereſting as that of Francfort; the firſt view of it ſtrikes the eye with great grandeur, but the interior by no means correſponds with the external appearance. It is a city of great antiquity, of which the Roman hiſtorians make very early mention; and not only Roman coins, but ſtatues, altars, and inſcriptions, have been dug up in ſeveral parts of it. The archbiſhop's palace, the cathedral, and the bridge of boats over the Rhine, are the principal objects worthy of notice. But a very affecting narrative is introduced of the ſufferings of the Proteſtants on account of their religion in this territory, and in other parts of Germany, in the laſt century.

Our Author made two excurſions with his pupils; firſt to the country adjacent to Mentz, particularly to Heſſe Darmſtadt, of which he gives a very pleaſing deſcription, with reſpect to its fertility, uncommon plenty of proviſions, the affability and hoſpitality of the inhabitants of that ſmall but delightful city, and the gaiety and ſplendor of the Court; no ſtranger, who has the appearance of a gentleman, is excluded from his diverſions, particularly the public concerts once a week at the Opera-houſe, in which the Landgrave himſelf, a very amiable Prince, diſplays his muſical talents on the violin. At theſe concerts there are about ſixty performers, who are particularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellence, and called the Landgrave's *Cognoſcenti*. They all wear a beautiful uniform, the Landgrave not excepted, which gives the orcheſtra, ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Germany, a very ſplendid and magnificent appearance.

The ſecond excurſion was through the greateſt part of the Palatinate, moſtly on foot, the weather being fine, and the roads good; in which we can only follow them by mentioning the principal places fully deſcribed in their journey, viz. *Worms*, *Manheim*, *Spire*, *Heidelberg*, and *Raſtadt*, where the Congreſs was held for the concluſion of a peace between Auſtria and France in 1798 without effect.

On their return to Mentz, our travellers proceeded down the Rhine in a yacht to viſit the *Rhingaw*, a beautiful diſtrict on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, in which the vine is chiefly cultivated. It forms an amphitheatre—the banks of the river, the hills that encircle it, and the declivity of the high mountains adjacent, are thickly interſperſed with

hamlets

hamlets and villages, about forty being ſeen within the ſpace of twenty miles. At *Rudeſheim*, they were entertained by the Mayor with the celebration of the feaſt of Bacchus, which is annully kept about the middle of October in all the towns and villages near the Rhine, but not on all places on the ſame day, each keeping it as ſoon as the firſt bunch of grapes are ripe in their reſpective vineyards. The detail of this feſtival is given in a ſtyle that ſhews it was highly gratifying to the ſtrangers. The next day they paid a viſit to the prelate of the convent of *Erbach* in the neighbourhood; and the account of it forms one of the many ſtriking anecdotes in this work of which we promiſed to give a ſpecimen.

"I am inadequate," ſays Dr Render, "to the taſk of deſcribing as I wiſh the life of *poverty*, as it is called which the monks lead in this convent. It is the richeſt in all Germany; and the traveller who viſits it is aſtoniſhed at the princely and luxurious life of its inhabitants. They have an excellent pack of hounds, with a ſtable of fine hunters; apartments magnificently furniſhed; a dozen of moſt beautiful ſinging girls: and their wine cellar excites the utmoſt aſtoniſhment. A coach and ſix may turn in it with the greateſt facility. The number of large full caſks is really amazing, each being about ſeventeen or eighteen feet in height. They have ſix fine billiard tables, which are contained in three large rooms, and, beſides all this, an excellent band of muſicians. Their hoſpitality towards foreigners and ſtrangers, is ſurpriſing; and a traveller ſcarcely meets with ſuch reception in any other part of the globe. I call them *fat Monks*, there being a very few among them who do not weigh ſixteen or eighteen ſtone, and ſeveral even exceed it."

The tour continues along the Rhine, the travellers landing on both ſides; and there is not a city, town, village, caſtle, fort, or ancient ruin, which is not noticed; and the principal places amply deſcribed, with remarks and obſervations, particularly *Coblentz*, *Neuweid*, and *Bonn*; the departure from the laſt for Cologne cloſes the firſt volume.

Three ſongs tranſlated into Engliſh with the muſic; the firſt intitled *Love and Wine*; the ſecond, *the Freemaſons Song*, adopted in all the German lodges; the third, called *Rheniſh Wine*, ſung at the feaſt of Bacchus, with the German originals, are annexed to this volume.

M.

Eſſays and Notes on Huſbandry and Rural Affairs. By J. B. Bordley, 8vo. Printed at Philadelphia. Imported by Mawman, London. 10s. 6d. Boards.

Engliſh and American farmers are in very diſſimilar ſituations; yet it will be advantageous to them, in ſome reſpects, *to tear a leaf out of each other's book*. A laudable curioſity at leaſt is indulged, when practical information is not to be obtained; and the philoſophic mind is gratified by contemplating the manner in which ſoil, climate, and local circumſtances diverſify the ſame profeſſion.

Though the plan of an American farm-yard, &c. may afford rather matter of amuſement, than ground for practice in this country, yet ſome hints may be collected from it, and turned to advantage by intelligent perſons. We therefore tranſcribe the ſketch of a deſign of this kind:

'A FARM YARD.

'*Homeſtead and Buildings.*

'It is an eſpecial object in this deſign that the whole yard, and its buildings, ſhould be in view from the manſion; and that they be conſtructed at a proper diſtance, neither too near nor too far from the manſion. The food ſhould be near to the houſed live ſtock, for readily diſtributing it. The yard ought to be compact; and the doors of the buildings, and the gates of the yard, ſeen from the manſion.

'The *homeſtead* includes this yard; together with its ſtackyard, the garden, nurſery, orchard, and ſome acres for occaſional uſe: ſuch as the letting mares, or ſick beaſts run in, at liberty. There muſt be

Manſion.	Barn.
Kitchen, Oven, and Aſh-hole.	Sheep-houſe, and yard.
Poultry-houſe, and yard.	Chaiſe-houſe, and ſtable.
Wood-yard.	Waggon and cart-houſe.
Laboratory (Laborature).	Implements of huſbandry houſe.
Milk-houſe.	Ice-

Ice-houſe	Workſhop.
Pigeon-houſe.	Herdſmen's hovel.
Cloacas.	Granary.
Family-yard.	Stable for farm.
Pump.	Area of Bridge and
Watering troughs.	vault.
Sow and Pig ſties.	Bees.
Cow-houſe.	Treading-floor.
Boiling-houſe.	Straw ricks.
Hogs.	Hay ricks.
Stercories.	Root pits.'

It is evident that a Trans-Atlantic farmer muſt produce as many neceſſaries as it is poſſible for him to furniſh within himſelf, and muſt depend little on foreign ſupply. *The Laboratory* is with him a neceſſary appendage. In this houſe, meat is cut up, ſalted, and ſmoked; lard and tallow are dried; candles and ſoap are made; and waſhing, ironing, ſpinning, carding, dying, brewing, and purifying ſalt, &c. are performed.

The *Ice-houſe* is recommended to be near the milk-houſe, in order that ice may be at hand to harden the butter as it is taken from the churn. Ice has been diſcovered to be of ſingular utility in preſerving Newcaſtle ſalmon for the London market; and, as ice-houſes are very cheaply conſtructed, may it not be of ſervice, on Engliſh farms, to have buildings of this kind, not merely for the purpoſe of hardening butter, but for that of keeping freſh meat in ſummer?

'Butter (it is here remarked) is the better for having never been in *water*, or at all wetted, even in clearing it from butter-milk. If with *ſlow motion* for mixing it with very *pure fine ſalt*, and ſlowly preſſing out the butter-milk, the butter be never touched with water, but inſtead of cooling it with water, ice be placed round and under it, ſo however as not to wet it, and all this be done rather on a cold marble table, the butter may be expected to be greatly ſuperior, in *colour*, in *cloſeneſs*, and in *flavour*. But it ought not to be beat, nor even preſſed or ſqueezed with a *quick* motion. Every motion ought to be *ſlow*, in making butter. For getting out the butter-milk, ſprinkle it with very fine ſalt, and after gently mixing it in, let it ſtand a while before the fluid is to be diſcharged. It is ſaid, there is no making fine paſte, but on *marble* tables; which are *cleaner*, *ſweeter*, and *cooler* than any wooden tables; and that French paſtry cooks uſe *marble*. The reaſons are as ſtrong for nice *butter makers* uſing marble. A ſlab of *poliſhed marble*, on a ſtout oaken frame, may be firſt made cold with ice; and a drawer cloſe under the ſlab, filled with ice, would continue the cold, whilſt the butter is cleanſing.'

From the author's eſſay on *the Principles of Vegetation*, we muſt content ourſelves with two ſhort extracts; though the whole is not unworthy of peruſal. In his remarks on manure, he ſays:

'Manure promotes the growth of plants, by its fermentation and warmth opening the ſoil for readily admitting humidity from the air with its nutritious contents; and for facilitating the extenſion of the tender ſhoots of roots: or by attracting moiſture with its combinations from the earth and atmoſpher: or by its depoſiting matter, that if not of itſelf nutritious to plants, at leaſt promotes the acceſs of ſuch as is nutritious to it. It is ſaid ground is ſometimes exhauſted by a ſtimulus from manures. The plant is a more likely ſubject of ſtimulation, as having life; and a ſtimulus to the plant may be a mean of promoting its growth. It alſo is ſaid, lime exhauſts land by its ſtimulus. It indeed has injured ground when applied in too great quantities; which tends to reduce ſoil, in ſome degree, to a mortar: and the cauſtic quality of lime when applied immoderately may, ſo will ſalt, deſtroy plants, and alſo a part of their nutrition depoſited in the ſoil. But in fact, it is nearly altogether repetitions of exhauſting crops taken from the ground which effect the miſchief. The farmer gives once, and takes for ever. If lime exhauſts ground by deſtroying the nutrition depoſited there, it muſt be without having promoted any growth in the plants. The injury done by lime, is ſaid to be ſtimulating the ground, and with a kind of violence forcing it to yield great crops; whereby the ſoil is exhauſted: and indeed at length it is exhauſted—by the crops—not by the manure. It is better to give the ground a moderate portion of lime at a time, and apply it more frequently.—

'Plants receiving a large portion of their nouriſhment immediately from the air, rather fertilize than impoveriſh ſoil,

ſoil, where they are not carried off from the ground, or ſuffered to run to ſeed. There are ſtrong marks of plants meliorating ground by their leaves and other offal dropt, and probably from their perſpiration; eſpecially of the pulſe kind. Grain and all ſeeds rob the earth more than bulbous or tap rooted fruit does.'

The author's general cautions in regard to country cookery are excellent:

'Soups are never to be filled up or have even a drop of water, hot nor cold, added; and are never to boil briſkly. They are to be long, long over the fire, *simmering* rather than boiling. And all ſoups having roots or herbs, are to have the meat laid on the bottom of the pan, with a good lump of butter. The herbs and roots being cut ſmall are laid on the meat. It is then *covered close* and ſet on a *very ſlow fire*. This draws out all the virtue of the roots and herbs, and turns out a good *gravy*, with a fine *flavour*, from what it would be if the water was put in at firſt. When the gravy is almoſt dried up, *then* fill the pan with water; and when it begins to boil, take off the fat.—Never *boil* fiſh; but only *simmer*, till enough.—*Beef* quick boiled, is thereby hardened; *simmer* or ſlow boil it, in not too much water.—Veal and poultry are to be duſted with flour, and put into the kettle in *cold water*. Cover and boil as *ſlow as poſſible*, ſkimming the water clean. It is the worſt of faults, to boil any meat faſt.—In baking pies, a *quick* oven *well cloſed* prevents falling of the cruſt.'

In another ſection, he treats on *the Improvement of the Mind for Rural Life*, with which we ſhall finiſh our extracts:

'Of ſcientifical purſuits, the moſt liberal, the moſt honourable, the happieſt, and what probably will be the moſt ſucceſsful employment for a man in eaſy circumſtances, (particularly in country life,) is the *ſtudy of nature*, including natural hiſtory and natural philoſophy; and therefore to this important object a principal attention ſhould be given in educating youth who have the means of applying to theſe inſtructive and comfortable purſuits, when it may be without interfering with the means neceſſary to his ſupport. Every man finds vacant moments from his ordinary buſineſs, which cannot be better filled than by ſuch attentions as lead to the improvement of his underſtanding and elevate his mind to admire, more and more, the aſtoniſhing works of the Creator; and thus is real religion befriended.

'All the *arts*, from whence is derived all that tends to the ſecurity and comfort of mankind, depend upon the knowledge of the *powers of nature* wherewith we become converſant; and the only poſſible way of aſſuring and increaſing the conveniencies and comforts of life, of guarding againſt inconveniencies and vexations, to which all are ſubject, and of enlarging the powers of man, is through a further *acquaintance with the powers of nature!*—From Doctor *Prieſtley*, a very little altered. Some inſtruction in geometry and mechanics would alſo be advantageous in a country life.

'Farmers who do not lay the hand to the plow, often want they know not what: time hangs heavy on them; they feel diſſatisfied, reſtleſs; a void ſurrounds them. Employment of any ſort would give them relief. But they mount their horſe, and leave their *family* and the inviting calls of an improvable landed eſtate or farm, to ſeek amuſement in riding to and fro; ſometimes unwarily popping into taverns. But though time is thus paſſed away, they gain no ſolid or permanent ſatisfaction, much leſs any improvement of the mind: and to be ſure the farm is not improved; nor its works well done. Were theſe maſters of farms fortunately led by their parents to taſte the ſweets of ſuch an aducation as Dr *Prieſtley* recommends, the *ſtudy of nature*, they would never want ſoothing and nouriſhing food to the mind; and from their being employed in inquiries concerning the wonderful works of the *Supreme Being*, a ſound and rational piety would be increaſed and confirmed in them. The book of nature far ſurpaſſes books of clumſy art; whilſt the wordy works of miſled and miſleading inſtructors convey no profitable knowledge, are inſignificant to common ſenſe, and to good minds wiſhing to be impreſſed with the knowledge of plain truths, and improved in whatever is amiable and promotive of good. The comforts held out in the goſpel of *Chriſt*, confirm the hope derived from contemplations on *nature*: and there is a perfect agreement between the pure principles of the *goſpel*, and the laws of *nature*.'

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POETRY.

SONG,

For a Highland Drover returning from England.

By Robert Bloomfield.

*Author of "The Farmer's Boy."**

NOW, fare thee well, England;—no farther I'll roam,
But follow my ſhadow, that points the way home;
Your gay ſouthern ſhores ſhall not tempt me to ſtay,
For my Maggy's at home, and my children at play;

'Tis this makes my bonnet ſit light on my brow,
Gives my ſinews their ſtrength and my boſom its glow!
Farewell, mountaineers; my companion adieu!—
Soon, many long miles when I'm ſever'd from you,
I ſhall miſs your white horns, on the brink of the burn.
And o'er the rough heaths where you'll never return;
But in brave Engliſh paſtures you cannot complain,
While your Drover ſpeeds back to his Maggy again!

* See p. 805.

O, Tweed, gentle Tweed, as I paſs your
green vales,
More than life, more than love, my tir'd
ſpirit inhales;
There Scotland, my darling, lies full in
my view,
With her bare-footed laſſes and mountains
ſo blue!
To the mountains away:—my heart bounds
like the hind;
For home is ſo ſweet, and my Maggy ſo
kind!

As day after day I ſtill follow my courſe,
And in fancy trace back ev'ry ſtream to its
ſource,
Hope cheers me up hills, where the road
lies before,
O'er hills juſt as high and o'er tracts of wild
moor,
The keen Polar Star nightly riſing to
view—
But Maggy's my ſtar juſt as ſteady and
true!

O, ghoſts of my fathers—O, heroes, look
down!
Fix my wandering thoughts on your deeds
of renown;
For the glory of Scotland reigns warm in
my breaſt,
And fortitude grows both from toil and
from reſt:—
May your deeds and your worth be for
ever in view,
And may Maggy bear ſons not unworthy
of you!

Love, why do you urge me, ſo weary and
poor?—
I cannot ſtep faſter, I cannot do more;
I have paſs'd ſilver Tweed, e'en the Tay
flows behind;
Yet fatigue I'll diſdain, my reward I ſhall
find:
Thou ſweet ſmile of innocence, thou art
my prize,
And the joy that will ſparkle in Maggy's
blue eyes!

She'll watch to the ſouthward—perhaps ſhe
will ſigh,
That the way is ſo long and the mountains
ſo high!—
Perhaps ſome huge rock in the duſk ſhe
may ſee,
And will ſay in her fondneſs, "That ſurely
is he!"
Good wife you're deceiv'd: I'm ſtill far
from my home;
Go ſleep, my dear Maggy—to-morrow I'll
come.

HARVEST HOME.

BLOW joyfully the winding horn
Among the riſing ricks of corn;
Lo! the laſt waggon's come!
The wheat and barley now are ſtor'd,
Enough to fill the winter hoard—
So ſhout the harveſt home!

We've riſen with the earlieſt light,
And work'd till evening cloſ'd in night
The loaded field to clear;
What wheat before our ſickles fell!
What oats! what barley! few can tell,
So thick they roſe in ear!

No falling rain, no cloudy ſkies,
No lightning flaſhing in our eyes,
No workmen at a ſtand:
Thanks to a liberal Providence,
That does with kindeſt hand diſpenſe
His bleſſings thro' the land.

No corn by the fierce tempeſt laid,
No mildew blaſts the ſick'ning blade,
No blight ſhrinks up the ear,
The *poor man* pray'd—his voice was heard:
God, ever faithful to his word,
With plenty, crowns the year!

He does both hay and corn prepare;
For man and beaſt are ſtill his care,
And want is known no more;
Let joy be felt and heard around,
Let hill and valley ſwell the ſound,
His bounty feeds the poor!

Let not the *rich* the *poor* diſdain,
Nor think our little labours vain,
'Tis theſe their food prepare;
But while with liberal kindneſs fed,
Should any honeſt poor want bread,
Oh! make their wants your care.

AN ODE TO CHRISTMAS-DAY.

By D. Stidolph.

MOST mighty Lord! who, ere the world
were nam'd,
Or ere the pillars of this earth were fram'd,
Didſt lay that great deſign, and triumph
too,
Of man's redemption from our final foe:
In thine eternal councils all the care
Of that ſtupendous buſineſs did appear;
And though the day of its Epiphany
Within thy mind ages concealed lay,
Yet thou wert pleaſed ſome glimpſe of it to
ſhew,
In types and prophecies, to men below;
That, that bleſt hour, which ſeem'd to
move ſo ſlow
Thro' former ages, in the eaſt ſhould glow;
And ſhould, though in perſpective, ſeem
moſt clear,

In

In thy good time through all the world appear;
And that (Oh! bleſt be thou!) theſe longing eyes
Should ſee the day when Jacob's ſtar ſhould riſe,
Long haſt thou, bleſſed Lord, embalm'd my fate,
And ſtill my years thy high beheſts await;
And when this frame is fraught with Death's alarms,
Receive my parting ſpirit in thy arms;
Diſmiſſed, then I ſhall indeed have ſeen
Thy much deſir'd ſalvation, that hath been
So long, ſo dearly wiſh'd, the joy, the hope
Of all my life the end, the aim, the ſcope;
Let this ſight cloſe my eyes; 'tis loſs to ſee,
Bleſſed Emanuel, any ſight but Thee.

SONNETS ON A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Written at St Helen's in the Summer of 1797.

By Dr Trotter.

SONNET I.

HUSH'D is the ſullen tempeſt's angry roar,
And paſs'd the drooping cloud ſurcharg'd with rain;
The fleecy wave rolls gently to the ſhore,
And clear blue ſkies diſcloſe their ſuns again.
Lo! from yon op'ning ether, all ſerene,
And with thoſe ſmiles ſhe wore in days of yore,
Peace, cherub-like, deſcends to bleſs the plain,
And War and Terror's voice are heard no more.
Glad Nature, lately grim with deaths and fears,
And all her pathways ſtrew'd with ſorrow's thorn,
Awakes, emerging from a flood of tears,
And bids new raptures hail the riſing morn:
Her hand's a rod, her brow freſh foliage wears,
This ſoothes the ſtorm, and that the deſart cheers,

SONNET II.

COME then, ſweet Peace! celeſtial offspring come!
O! give to Britain's Iſle her lov'd repoſe;
And leave to keen remorſe the traitor's doom,
And faction glutting on a nation's woes.
For thee each meek-ey'd virtue ſprings and grows,
Thine is the culture, and for thee they bloom;
Like flowers that only bluſh while ſummer glows,
And ſhun the blaſt, and ſhrink at winter's gloom.
Behold the jocund hours impatient ſtay!
Love leads the dance, and muſic ſtrikes the lyre;
Love, that ſhall every other care repay,
And Muſic, that ſhall every joy inſpire.
Come then, thou heavenly ſtranger! come away,
And late and long thy olive branch diſplay.

Carnſand Bay, Oct. 1801.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, September 8.

THE re-appearance of Mrs Billington, after an abſence of ſeven years, drew crowded audiences at both theatres. In each ſhe made her firſt appearance in *Mandane*. It is *ſaid*, that her engagement for alternately performing at both houſes till April next, is on terms equal to 1000l. at each theatre; that is to ſay, 1500l. and a benefit to be guaranteed at 500l.——HOW ARE WE RUINED!

A new drama, from the German, was preſented at Covent Garden theatre, under the title of "INTEGRITY."

The chief merit which this (Anglo-German) play poſſeſſed was that of *morality*. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at, that, after a ſecond performance, it was laid on the ſhelf.

Yet it may, perhaps, hereafter be in ſome degree memorable, as having introduced Mr Henry Siddons (ſon of the Melpomene of our day) to a London audience. This young actor made his firſt appearance in the character of *Herman*, which he performed with great feeling and diſcrimination. Though young, he appears an adept in his art; and every part of his action, voice, and demeanor, beſpeak the ſchool in which he has received his theatrical education. He alternately reminds us of

of his uncles John and Charles Kemble, whoſe manners and tone of voice he appears to have ſtudied. His features bear a ſtriking reſemblance to thoſe of his mother: and in ſtature and ſhape he is not very unlike his junior uncle. He was throughout much applauded, but was particularly ſucceſsful in paſſages which required delicacy of expreſſion.

Nov. 29. A new comedy, called FOLLY AS IT FLIES, from the pen of Mr Reynolds, was preſented for the firſt time at Covent Garden theatre.

This comedy diſplays a portion of what we have not lately witneſſed on the ſtage, viz. originality of character, exemplified in the legacy-hunter, *Peter Post Obit*; the idea of which part, though taken from a celebrated periodical publication of Dr Johnſon's, yet has never previouſly appeared on the boards of a theatre. The dialogue is exactly *a la Reynolds*, lively, full of apt alluſion, and briſk repartee, interſperſed with ſeveral appropriate ſentiments, which, by a judicious blending of the "*utile cum dulce*" convey inſtruction at the ſame time they afford amuſement. The idea of an intereſted *marriage*, that inſtead of *bride and bridegroom* the parties were *plaintiff* and *defendant*, ſtruck us as very happy; and we muſt alſo notice a delicate touch at the *tranſparent* forms of our faſhionable fair—"that when the *wife* in cold weather puts on *white* muſlin, it is a broad hint for the huſband to provide himſelf with *black* crape." Much commendable ſatire is alſo launched againſt the ruinous extravagance of faſhionable routes, the too faſhionable and criminal propenſities of money-borrowing, money-lending, and dueiling, the laſt of which vices is ſeverely expoſed and admirably ſatirized.

From Mr Reynolds, the public, of courſe, will rather expect facetious extravagance, than a regular drama. This piece is full as eccentric as any of his former works, and hardly leſs amuſing. It would be in vain to look for probability; for the author has never that eſſential, or, indeed, a neceſſary quality, in his dramatic compoſitions. It is altogether an amuſing jumble, with ſome ſcenes of pathos very intereſting. But if the auſtere and faſtidious critic may find room to cenſure, the whimſical abſurdities of the piece will often, in the midſt of his curliſh ſolemnity, enſnare him into a ſmile.

To the credit of the piece, however, it muſt be ſaid, that its ſerious and comic incidents all tend to ſupport the intereſts of virtue, to diſcountenance vice, and to "ſhoot Folly as it Flies."

Lewis, Munden, Murray, Simmons, H. Johnſton, and Knight, powerfully ſupported the piece by their reſpective exertions; and Miſs Murray charmed the audience by her impreſſive delivery, juſt conception, and pathos of expreſſion.

This comedy has been ſince performed frequently, and drawn crowded houſes.

We hear from Newcaſtle, that Mr Kemble has had very bad encouragement this ſeaſon, except for the benefit of a box-keeper; and one night, the profits of which were given to the Infirmary; the nightly receipts of the houſe, in general, have not exceeded L. 12 or L. 15. This theatrical potentate will therefore probably have diſcovered now, that there is ſome difference 'twixt his *Blue Beard* audiences in Edinburgh (though they did not ſend him into "baniſhment,") and the patronage afforded him by the inhabitants of the lower regions, whoſe aid he has ſo often invoked.

The managers of the Dublin theatre, have offered Mrs Billington L. 4000 to perform there two months, after the expiry of her engagements in London in the Spring; and it is ſaid, ſhe has alſo been offered L. 1000, to perform at Liverpool for one month, on her return from Ireland. By theſe ſums, and what ſhe will get by her preſent engagement in London, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe will clear not leſs than L. 11,000; an income, which it is believed, will induce her for once, to prefer pudding and potatoes, to the dainties of Italy.

We have juſt heard, that Mr and Mrs Pope are engaged for Drury Lane, and that their firſt appearance, is to be as Jaffier and Belvidera in Venice preſerved, it having been agreed to revive that excellent Play, which has moſt abſurdly been laid aſide theſe ſeveral years.

STATE

MEMORIAL *presented by the Prince of Orange to Lord Hawkesbury, previous to his leaving this country.*

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE being informed that the ratifications of the preliminaries of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, signed on the 1st instant, have been exchanged on the 10th; and those articles, as published by government, having thus come to his knowledge, thinks he ought not to delay any longer, in a conjuncture so important to his interests and those of his house, to express, without reserve, his sentiments and his wishes to his Majesty.

The unfortunate circumstances which obliged the Prince of Orange and his family to repair to England in the year 1795, are too well known to make it necessary to renew the statement of them in this place.

After having been received by his Majesty with the most affecting kindness, the Prince of Orange experienced no less convincing proofs of his Majesty's goodness toward him during his stay in this country, where he has constantly been treated with the most generous hospitality. On every occasion he received unequivocal assurances and marks of the unvaried interest which his Majesty and his Government continued to take, not only in what related to himself and to his family, but also to the numerous and faithful adherents of the house of Orange, and the ancient constitution of the republic of the United Provinces. These marks of interest had so often been repeated, that the Prince of Orange has not even conceived it to be necessary for him to make any formal demand, founded upon the solemn engagements by which Great Britain guaranteed, in 1788, the Stadtholderate, and the other dignities hereditary to his house.

The Prince of Orange has seen with great concern the course of events lead gradually to a state of things very different from that under which those engagements had been formed, and by which the probability of their being fulfilled was from day to day diminishing. Nevertheless, as long as the war continued, he could never prevail upon himself to give up that hope entirely; but he awaited in silence the final issue of events. Now that the preliminaries of peace are concluded on the conditions known to the public, without the Prince of Orange having received any information that any thing has been stipulated with respect to himself, he thinks himself under the obligation of breaking the silence he had hitherto thought fit to observe, and considers it as his indispensible duty to recommend, in the strongest and most pressing manner to the King's solicitude and powerful protection, on the approaching conferences for the formation of the definitive treaty, his own interests, those of his house, and of a considerable number of his countrymen, who are become the unfortunate victims of their unshaken zeal for his person and his cause, of their tried fidelity to the ancient government of their native country, and of their attachment to that system which has so long and so closely united the republic of the United Provinces to Great Britain.

The Prince of Orange thinks it would be injuring the generous feelings of his Majesty and his government to dwell upon the motives which induce him to make this request. He has no doubt of his Majesty's finding them in his own royal breast, and he flatters himself that the dispositions he hopes to find on this subject will add still more to the manifest obligations he owes to the King, and of which he will never lose the grateful remembrance.

The Prince of Orange requests Lord Hawkesbury to lay the present note before his Majesty, and to inform him of his Majesty's intentions with respect to its contents. He takes this opportunity to assure Lord Hawkesbury of his perfect consideration.

Hampton-Court, Oct. 13, 1801.

W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

TREATY *of Peace between France and Russia.*

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majesty the Emperor of

of all the Ruſſias, animated with the deſire of re-eſtabliſhing the relation of good underſtanding which ſubſiſted between the two Governments before the preſent war, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpoſe for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, the Sieur Arcadi, Count de Markoff, his Privy Counſellor, and Knight of the Order of St Alexander Neuſki, and Grand Croſs of that of St Wladimir of the Firſt Claſs, who, after the verification and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. There ſhall be in future peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

II. In conſequence there ſhall not be committed any hoſtility between the two States, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty; and neither of the Contracting Parties ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any ſuccour or contingent in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties wiſhing, as much as is in their power, to contribute to the tranquillity of the reſpective Governments, promiſe mutually not to ſuffer any of their ſubjects to keep up any correſpondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the preſent Government of the two States, to propagate in them principles contrary to their reſpective conſtitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and as a conſequence of this concert, every ſubject of one of the two Powers, who, during his reſidence in the States of the other, ſhall make any attack upon its ſecurity, ſhall immediately be removed out of the ſaid country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able in any caſe, to claim the protection of his Government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with reſpect to the re-eſtabliſhment of the reſpective legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two Governments, to that which was in uſe before the preſent war.

V. The two contracting parties agree, till a new treaty of commerce be made, to re-eſtabliſh the commercial relations between the two countries on the footing on which they were before the war, as far as poſſible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumſtances may have produced, and which have given riſe to new regulations.

VI. The preſent Treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in the courſe of fifty days, or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith of which, we the underſigned, in virtue of our full powers, have ſigned and ſealed the ſaid Treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemiaire, year 10th of the French Republic.

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

THE COUNT DE MARKOFF.

PRELIMINARY *Articles of Peace between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte.*

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, wiſhing to put an end to the war which divides the two States, and to re-eſtabliſh the connections by which they were formerly united, have named with this view the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, the Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, its former Baſch Muhaſſebe and Ambaſſador Eſſeyd Aly Effendi, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

ART. I. There ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in conſequence of which hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two Powers, dating from the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Preliminaries; immediately after which exchange, the entire province of Egypt ſhall be im-

mediately evacuated by the French Army, and reſtored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the territory and poſſeſſions of which ſhall be maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were before the preſent war. It is underſtood that after the evacuation, the conceſſions which may be made in Egypt to other Powers, on the part of the Sublime Porte, ſhall be common to the French.

II. The French Republic recogniſes the Conſtitution of the Republic of the Seven Iſlands, and of the Ex-Venetian territories ſituated on the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of this Conſtitution. The Sublime Porte recognizes and accepts to this effect the guarantee of the French Republic, as well as that of Ruſſia.

III. Definitive arrangements ſhall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the goods and effects of their Citizens and ſubjects reſpectively, which have been confiſcated or ſequeſtered during the War. The political and commercial agents, and the priſoners of war of every degree, ſhall be ſet at liberty immediately after the ratification of the preſent Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which exiſted before the preſent War, between France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, are renewed altogether. In conſequence of this renewal, the French Republic ſhall enjoy, through all the extent of the States of his Highneſs, the rights of Commerce and Navigation which ſhe formerly enjoyed, as well as thoſe which the moſt favoured nations may enjoy in future.

The Ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Paris within the ſpace of 80 days.

Done at Paris, the 17th Vendemiaire (Oct. 9.) tenth year of the French Republic, or the firſt of the month Gemaſy-ul-ahir 1216 of the Hegira.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
ESSEYD ALY EFFENDI.

TRANSLATION *from the Latin of the Letter written by the thirteen French Biſhops reſident in London, to the Pope, in Anſwer to his Brief of the* 15*th Aug.* 1801, *dated Oct. inſt.*

"We will not conceal from your Holineſs the heavy anxiety which preſſed upon our minds when firſt we received the letter of your Holineſs dated on the 15th of Auguſt 1801, in the ſecond year of your Pontificate; which is indeed ſo great, that, as we, at all times, thought nothing more incumbent on us, and had nothing more at heart, than zealouſly to promote, as far as is in our power, your paternal councils, yet they could find us now not only uncertain and fluctuating, but, in a duty of this nature, compel us to be even reluctant to obey.

"Such is the force of theſe letters, that if that be done which they enjoin, all the Epiſcopal Sees in France will be left vacant at one and the ſame point of time. But by what means this ſudden abdication of all the churches of that moſt extenſive empire is to produce, through France, the ſalutary effect of unity, and of preſerving or reſtoring the Catholic Religion, your Holineſs has not informed us, nor, to confeſs the truth, do we, as yet, ſufficiently foreſee. Truly, the very experience of all the calamities with which our country has been afflicted for many years, ſufficiently ſhows that it is not without reaſon we dread that, by this voluntary and univerſal abdication of all the churches, more grievous inconveniences would reſult to the Catholic cauſe: for which, to acquaint your Holineſs with the means of prevention, belongs only to a convocation of all the Biſhops of the Gallican Church.

"Nor indeed do we mean to ſay this, as if it would ſeem grievous or a hardſhip upon us to reſign our rank in theſe melancholy and troubleſome times, but rather that it would as much as poſſible conduce to the preſent happineſs of each of us, to have our infirmity relieved from ſo great a burden, if we may ſtill think of any thing of happineſs or conſolation, with minds broken by the weight of ſo many misfortunes. But the line of our duty ſeems, to us, fully to require, that we ſhould never ſuffer that tie which has bound us, and the churches immediately committed, by the providence of the moſt great and good God, to our care, to be broken.

"We earneſtly beſeech your Holineſs, that in ſome writing to be ſpeedily drawn up, we may be permitted to diſcloſe

diſcloſe and enter ſomewhat more at large into the arguments upon which we thought right to act in this manner, and the grounds of our reſolution. In the mean time, greatly confiding in the affection of your Holineſs towards us, we hope it will ſo happen that nothing further will be determined in this buſineſs before you ſhall, in your conſummate equity and prudence, weigh the reaſons upon which your children ſhall plead their cauſe before their moſt pious father.

"Proſtrate at the knees of your Holineſs, moſt ardently we invoke the Apoſtolic Benediction of your Holineſs,

The moſt devoted and dutiful ſons,

NARBONNE,	NAYON.
ANGOULEME,	PERIGUEX,
ARRAS,	ST POL DE LEON,
AVRANCHES,	VANNES,
LOMBEZ,	USEZ,
MONTPELLIER,	RHODES.
NANTES	MOULINS.*

* Nominated in 1791.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oct. 30. *Lord Hawkeſbury* brought up the Convention with Ruſſia, and the Preliminaries of Peace with the French Republic, which were ſucceſſively read.

Mr Grey wiſhed for ſome information reſpecting the Article in the Preliminaries which related to Portugal; but Lord Hawkeſbury declined giving it, as the queſtion was premature.

Mr Addington ſaid, he was under the diſagreeable neceſſity of poſtponing the vote of thanks to the army of Egypt, of which he had yeſterday given notice, becauſe, by ſome miſtake in the diſpatches tranſmitted, no mention was made of the army of India, which he had no doubt merited well of their country. He ſhould therefore be under the painful neceſſity of deferring this well-earned token of attention till the arrival of the next diſpatches from Egypt, when he entertained no doubt of being favoured with the opportunity of doing juſtice to its brave commander, its Officers and men. At the ſame time he truſted, that this delay being merely a matter ariſing from a caſualty, there was the leſs difficulty in poſtponing the motion till it came forward in an authenticated and more regular way. He had a motion, however, to make, wherein he anticipated the warmeſt concurrence of the Houſe; it was a motion of thanks to the gallant Sir James Saumarez, and the brave Officers and men under his command. On this ſubject he knew there would be no difference of opinion. Every Gentleman who heard him would join in his praiſe, and every one unite in his eulogium. He then entered into an animated diſplay of the gallantry and perſeverance manifeſted in the attack on the enemy's ſhips in the Bay of Algeſiras by the ſquadron under his command, when accident alone prevented the accompliſhment of that which valour, aided by judgment, would otherwiſe have achieved; but, although he loſt in the attempt one of his Majeſty's ſhips, and that ſhip one half of the crew, ſtill he retired from the conflict, not diſheartened, but invigorated---not checked, but rouſed; and poſſeſſed only, like all great minds after diſappointment, with determination inſtead of deſpondency, and with confidence inſtead of fear, that, if another opportunity ſhould be offered him, he would preſent the enemy with freſh proofs of Britiſh valour, and new examples of Britiſh ſpirit, worthy the hero who fought the battle of the 14th of February under Lord St Vincent, and the hero who ſhared the conflict with Lord Nelſon of the Nile. He then concluded with moving the thanks of the Houſe to Sir James Saumarez, K. B. and to the Officers and men under him, for their gallant and intrepid bravery in fighting with the enemy on the 13th and 14th days of July laſt, in the Straits of Gibralter; which paſſed *nem. con.* and the ſame were ordered to be communicated to Sir James by the Speaker.

Nov. 2. *Mr Whitbread* aſked, Whether the ceſſion of territory that was underſtood to be made to France by Spain and Holland had received the conſent of thoſe powers? And, Whether

ther this country, in acceding to thoſe terms, had acted with the concurrence of the reſpective States that were to be loſers by the meaſure?

Lord Hawkeſbury had no objection to ſtate, that all negociation on this ſubject had been confined to this country and France, and that no communication on theſe points had been obtained between Great Britain and the Governments of France and Holland.

Preliminaries of Peace.

Lord Hawkeſbury moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration the Preliminaries of Peace concluded between his Majeſty and the French republic.

Mr Grenville complained that Miniſters had not laid before the Houſe the Treaty between Spain and Portugal, by which alone the Houſe could underſtand what was meant by the integrity of Portugal; he was unwilling to give any unneceſſary trouble, but thought it indiſpenſably neceſſary that proper documents ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Haweſbury roſe to inform the Gentleman, that whatever information ſuch Treaty might give, his Majeſty's Miniſters did not think it would be right to make that uſe of a confidential communication made to his Majeſty from the Court of Portugal; but they would furniſh ſufficient documents for any Gentleman to found a vote of cenſure upon, if he ſhould think it neceſſary.

Mr Grenville alluded to the information which the Noble Lord had given yeſterday; but as he had it only by report, he aſked for the purpoſe of accuracy. He underſtood by the anſwer of the Noble Lord yeſterday, that any ceſſion made by Portugal, ſubſequent to the treaty of Badajos, was to be annulled: he wiſhed therefore that the treaty of Badajos had been before the Houſe: it was impoſſible to form any idea of the ceſſions made by Portugal, and of the actual ſtate of that country, unleſs it was.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that by the treaty of Badajos, as ratified with Spain, the province of Olvenza had been ceded to Spain. Another Treaty had been concluded between Portugal and France, which was not ratified. By that Treaty, a part of Portugueſe Guiana was ceded to France; but this ceſſion was annulled by the Preliminaries, and Portugal was guaranteed in the integrity of all its territory remaining after the ceſſion of Olivenza.

Mr Grey ſaid, that the information given by the Noble Lord was ſufficiently ſatisfactory to him, and there was reaſon to think that it was ſo to others. He underſtood that all ceſſions previous to the Preliminaries were cancelled, except only thoſe made by the Treaty of Badajos ratified with Spain; but he wiſhed to aſk, whether France expreſsly and directly admitted the cancelling of a Treaty ſo favourable to her?

Lord Hawkeſbury did not think in neceſſary to give an anſwer to this queſtion; but ſaid, that good underſtanding was abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore a good underſtanding would take place.

The Order of the Day being then read for taking the Treaty into conſideration,

Sir Edmund Hartopp roſe. He felt deeply, he ſaid, the great importance of the ſubject now under diſcuſſion, and hoped for the indulgence of the Houſe. In the conduct of the War, his Majeſty's Miniſters had two leading objects in view---to defend the country from the influence of the deſtructive doctrines of the pretended champions of Liberty, ſubverſive of Religion and of Social Order; and ſecondly to oppoſe the inordinate and viſionary ambition of France in all its ſtages to graſp at univerſal dominion. In the proſecution of theſe objects, they had not been inattentive to the formation of Continental Alliances; and it was ſincerely to be wiſhed thoſe Alliances could have been formed upon the rational doctrine of reciprocal and real intereſt, without being alloyed by ambition or any meaner paſſion. It was to be regreted, however, that thoſe alliances had failed, and that we had to lament the diſappointment which aroſe from the want of that ſupport, which ought to have been conceded by thoſe equally intereſted with ourſelves in the proſecution of the objects of the War. With reſpect to the firſt of the objects of the War, it had been completely attained---the laws, the honour, and dignity of Britain, had been preſerved againſt all attacks ariſing from a diſorganizing ſpirit. Britain preſerved her equal laws, in ſpite of the

the machinations of thoſe whoſe ſole endeavours were aimed at their deſtruction, and the ſafety of the People and of the Conſtitution were inſured. In the other object of the War we had failed. We had not been able to prevent France from adding territory to territory, and acquiſition to acquiſition. The Alliances which we had formed, diſappointed our expectations, and whilſt thoſe Allies diſplayed a noble magnanimity, and a perfect freedom from the ſlighteſt ſhade of rapacity or injuſtice in the terms which ſhe had offered to the enemy. Nothing had been aſked but what was the fair price of Peace. And, however ſome gentlemen might think the War ought to be carried on, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the ancient Monarchy of France, he would aſk thoſe, or any Gentleman, for what uſeful purpoſe the War could now be continued? How were Allies to be obtained, when the moſt powerful States of the Continent have failed in curbing the ambition of France; and for what object of ſound policy could the War now be continued, when England had it in her power to make a ſafe and honourable Peace?—Peace had accordingly been made, and Great Britain had diſplayed a magnanimity highly honourable to herſelf—in maintaining the integrity of her Allies, and bartering a part of her acquiſitions in return for their ſecurity—whilſt the acquiſitions ſhe had retained, were thoſe the beſt calculated for her intereſts and her commerce. Upon the whole, he had no heſitation in declaring his opinion, that the Treaty was highly honourable to Great Britain,—that it was calculated to enſure her intereſts and increaſe her proſperity. He concluded by moving the following Addreſs:

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, acknowledging his Majeſty's goodneſs in having been pleaſed to direct a Copy of the Preliminaries of Peace with France to be laid before the Houſe of Commons; and aſſuring him, that having taken the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration, they have the ſatisfaction of agreeing with his Majeſty, that this important arrangement, while it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of his views, muſt prove conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of the country."

Mr Lee (Member for Dungarvon) ſeconded the Motion of the Hon. Bart.

Lord Hawkeſbury, after ſome prefatory remarks, went into the general benefits reſulting to the nation from the late conteſt, and the happineſs it was calculated to produce in all ranks and deſcriptions. He then took a more particular view of the ſubject, calling the attention of the Houſe to the peculiar circumſtances under which his Majeſty's Miniſters had brought about the Negociation; at a time, he ſaid, when the French Government, from the ſpeeches of certain Members in that Houſe, believed the reſources of this country to have been exhauſted, while thoſe of France had been ſwelled into abundance and profuſion; in ſhort, that England was incapable of carrying on the War any longer, and muſt of neceſſity conclude a Peace. Having ſtated thus much with reſpect to the circumſtances under which they had brought about a Peace with France, he ſhould divide his remarks into three heads: firſt, that the Government of the French Republic had been ſo changed, that Jacobiniſm was no longer talked of, and that the people of France, their ſentiments and diſpoſitions, had alſo undergone a change; and that every thing was at preſent ſo ordered, as to give a rational expectancy of permanency and ſtability to whatever engagements they ſhould ſeriouſly enter into;—ſecondly, as to the tone in which this country had concluded the Treaty, wherein the dignity, the character, nay, every thing that could grace and give luſtre to a great nation had been aſſerted, and nothing deſtructive either of its rights or intereſts had been over-looked or conſented to;—and thirdly, the Terms of that Treaty, as both honourable to our Allies, and ſafe to the country.—His Lordſhip then took a review of the origin of the War, which he ſaid was more with the intent of preſerving our own Government from the pernicious principles at that period ſo prevalent in France, than any oppoſition to France itſelf; its deſtructive courſe had however been changed, and rendered the neceſſity of oppoſition no longer neceſſary. In this ſtruggle, however, two Coalitions had failed, and incalculable blood and treaſure had been expended; England, there

therefore, finding herſelf left to combat with the whole world (Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, having withdrawn themſelves from the conteſt), had at once concluded terms of Peace, both honourable and binding; not that he would aſſent to the opinion, that it was in the power of France to hurt this country. The threat of invaſion was chimerical, and the alarm it created was founded on no real danger that was likely to enſue. In this ſituation he would aſk, if it was not in the power of this country to ſave the whole of Europe entire as before the Revolution, was it not better, by entering into terms with France, to ſecure what they were able? His Majeſty's Miniſters had done ſo, and the terms on which they were engaged were the beſt that could be made under the circumſtances that governed them; every thing humiliating had been reſiſted, and every thing that wiſdom could foreſee or lay hold of had been adopted. His Lordſhip then entered into a ſtatement of the Britiſh and French navies at the commencement of the War, proving that the navy of this country had increaſed two-fold, while that of France had decreaſed in proportion; at the ſame time making ſome very honourable remarks on thoſe who had carried the naval ſucceſſes of their country to its preſent pitch of glory. His Lordſhip concluded with ſaying, that the Peace in all parts was governed by wiſdom, and that it recognized all the ancient privileges of the country; that thoſe with whom he had acted had availed themſelves of the diſpoſition of the French Government to ſettle all ſubſiſting differences, and that they had let no means paſs by, in order to ſave the treaſure of the country, and to ſpare the further loſs of blood from the gallantry and intrepidity of both ſoldiers and ſailors in the proſecution of the conteſt; and he would boldly aſſert, that we had come out of the War greatly honourable; and that the adjuſtment of differences, from the very critical ſituation of affairs, required all the wiſdom and firmneſs that men were capable of to bring about a reconciliation; that however had been happily effected, and he prayed to God it might be for the country's good.

Mr T. Grenville oppoſed the terms of Peace. He regarded Miniſters, but that ſhould not prevent him from telling they had done wrong; the terms of Peace could only be defended on the plea of neceſſity; and he thought no ſuch plea could be fairly ſet up.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke at great length in favour of the Peace.

Lord Temple diſapproved it.

Mr Banks defended the Peace.

Mr Pitt.—Upon this occaſion, I have the misfortune to differ from ſome with whom I have been long united in the ties of private friendſhip and political opinion; I am therefore anxious to ſtate the grounds on which I find myſelf under this painful neceſſity, before the Houſe is worn out with fatigue. However various the objects may have been to which different men thought preferably to look, for ſome time all have concurred in this, that the queſtion of Peace and War had become a queſtion of Peace for ourſelves and the few Allies who had not deſerted us. Whenever terms alone come to be conſidered, I declare myſelf to be one of thoſe who are more anxious as to the tone and character of the Peace than as to any ſpecific object which may come to be diſputed among the Contracting Parties. I am far from thinking that terms are of ſmall importance; it is the duty of every Miniſter to labour to procure the beſt poſſible for the State he belongs to; but I would rather accept terms ſhort of thoſe to which I think the country was entitled, provided they were in no degree inconſiſtent with honour and independence, than riſk the reſult of the Negociation by preſſing any particular point. On that ground I would have acted when I had the honour of a ſeat in his Majeſty's Council; and I ſhould think that I acted unfairly, if I did not apply the principle to another Adminiſtration. By the Preliminaries now ſubmitted to your conſideration, you have not gained every thing; but, in my mind, the difference of terms you have obtained, and thoſe you have a right to expect, is not to be compared with the evils which might have reſulted from being more peremptory in your demands. I hope I am ſufficiently underſtood. Upon this point I wiſh to have no reſerve to the Houſe or to the country.

Mr Pitt then diſcuſſed the terms as al-

already done by Lord Hawkesbury; and, after several ingenious arguments to prove that we had nothing whatever to fear from France outstripping us in trade and manufactures, Mr Pitt proceeded to make some remarks on the French Government and Chief Consul. I think, Sir, said he, that all those Governments with which it has pleased the wisdom of our own to be at peace, are entitled to outward respect. I am for banishing all harsh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating allusions. It would be hypocrisy in me to declare that all my opinions with regard to personal merit and demerit have undergone a change. My opinion of the past never can be altered; and if a laudable line of conduct is pursued for the future, I am afraid that I must consider it to be dictated by interest more than by principle. Not an opinion which has been given with regard to the propriety or impropriety of rejecting overtures, not a plan which has been formed during the progress of the War, is in any degree inconsistent with cordially supporting this Address. We were called upon to repel an attack against all existing governments, and our only object was security. I will not disguise that we looked to the dissolution of the revolutionary governments as the surest means of obtaining it, but this was never for a moment considered a *sine qua non*. I thought that the restoration of Monarchy would have been a happy thing for France and for all Europe. I think so still. I seek not to disguise from the world that to my dying day I shall regret the disappointment of my hopes. Happy should I have been to put together the fragment of that venerable edifice which has been so cruely scattered. But when this becomes unattainable, I must look to that which is within my reach. We have survived the ravages of Jacobinism, we have lived to see it lose much of its virulence; we have seen it at any rate stripped of the delusive colours which gave it its chief powers of destruction; we now behold it held up as only capable to destroy; we can prove by example that its plans are sure to end in the establishment of a military despotism. At other times we thought of driving France within her ancient limits, and by way of indemnity, perhaps of even strengthening the barriers of some of her neighbours. And I believe there is no man in the country, I am sure there is not one of those I see arrayed on the Bench opposite to me, for whose great abilities no one has a higher respect than myself, who would not say, that the chance of failure was the only argument that could be urged against such a plan. Now all hope of success has vanished, I know no line of conduct which a wise man can pursue, than to consider what is now, in the new state of things, most desirable to the country. To remain obstinate when circumstances have changed, I consider the most fatal of errors. I am sensible of no inconsistency in supporting a Treaty concluded with the person that now rules the destinies of France. On the very occasion when I attempted to prove the propriety of rejecting his former overtures, I distinctly stated, that if things should take the unhappy course which they have actually taken, I should consider it my duty to treat with him.

Mr Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained by the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the consolidation of our Indian Empire; and, after predicting to the country, if it was true to itself, a long train of prosperity and happiness, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr Fox next rose. Never, said he, since I have been a Member of this House, did I give my support with greater satisfaction to any measure, than now to the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic; and I think that the Gentlemen who framed the Motion have acted judiciously and properly in avoiding all topics that might have embarrassed the assent which Gentlemen might otherwise be inclined to give to the motion. For my own part I am ready to confess that even the epithet honourable, which with some might have produced differences of opinion, would not have had much weight with me; for the Peace must be honourable, or it does not merit to be submitted to a vote at all. The great points for consideration in forming an opinion of the Peace are two—1st, generally, whether Peace, on the conditions obtained, is preferable to a continuance of the

War?

War? and 2d, whether better terms could have been obtained? Unqueſtionably if better terms of Peace could have been procured without riſk, Miniſters would merit cenſure if they did not exert every effort to procure them. But we cannot flatter ourſelves that we could have obtained better terms. We could produce no preſſure upon France, and perhaps it was better not to riſk the rupture of the Negociation by inſiſting on an advantageous article, which the pride or prejudices of the enemy would have led him to refuſe. We have gained Ceylon and Trinidad, nor do I regret the Cape, as I conceive that, from its deſtination, we ſhall without expence inſure all the benefits it is calculated to afford. Perhaps if there were any part of the ceſſions which I regret, it is Malta, becauſe a place of ſuch ſtrength and importance in the Mediterranean muſt have been highly beneficial to our intereſts in any future War; and though I hope the Peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the poſſibility of a new war. Mr Fox now alluded to the preliminaries as they related to France. He ſaid, that if the object of the war was to reſtore the antient, *accurſed* deſpotiſm of France, it would be an additional recommendation of the peace that the war had failed of attaining that object. He took a view of the conſequences that would have been produced in Europe, had the coalition for the reſtoration of the Bourbon family ſucceeded. The conſequences would have been, a perpetual guarantee amongſt all kings, againſt all people who might be oppreſſed by them in any part of the world. He entered next into an hiſtorical view of the effects that ſuch a guarantee would have produced in the time of Charles the Firſt, and at the period of the revolution; and concluded with ſaying, that he could not help lamenting that the peace had not been made earlier. A better peace might certainly have been had ſeven years ſince.

Lord Folkſtone ſaid a few words, which could not be heard.

Mr Windham roſe, and ſaid, he ſtill retained his former opinion.

Dr Lawrence endeavoured to be heard, and expreſſed conſiderable indignation that the Houſe was ſo averſe to diſcuſſion in ſuch a criſis. He expreſſed ſurpriſe, too, that the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury had not ſpoken on the great meaſure of his adminiſtration.—This called up

Mr Addington, who went over the whole grounds in juſtification of the peace.

The queſtion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

Adjourned at four o'clock.

Nov. 4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the Houſe to go into a Committee of Supply.

The Houſe went into a committee.

Sir William Elliot moved, "That 130,000 men be granted for the ſea-ſervice for three months, commencing on the 3d of January 1802, and ending on the 3d of March, in which number was included 30,000 marines.—That 740,000l. be granted for victualling the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man per month, for the ſame period.—That 721, 500l. be granted for wages for the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the ſaid period.—That 210,604l. be granted for the ordinaries of the navy for the ſaid period.—That 97,500l. be granted for the ordinaries of the ſervice for the ſaid period, at the rate of 5s. per month per man.—That 1,130,000l. be granted for the ſame period, for wear and tear, at the rate of 3l. per month per man."—Agreed to.

The Chairman aſked leave to report progreſs, and ſit again on Friday.—Agreed to.

Address.

Sir Edmund Hartopp brought up the report of the committe on the addreſs.

Lord Temple ſaid, the Noble Secretary of State had told the Houſe, that the treaty ſigned on the 29th of September between France and Portugal was to be relinquiſhed altogether, and that the treaty of Badajos was that which the French Republic was to abide by; yet a paragraph appeared lately in the *Moniteur*, a paper allowed to be the official journal of the Firſt Conſul, which ſtated, that the ratification of that very treaty, ſigned on the 29th of September, had arrived.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, his Majeſty's miniſters had no notification of any ſuch ratification having taken place; but if what the Noble Lord had ſtated was really the caſe, it could make no alteration in the preliminaries ſigned between

between this country and France, by which, as he had before ſtated to the Houſe, the ſituation of Portugal was to remain as ſettled by the treaty of Badajos.

Sir H. Laſtelles ſaid, though he voted laſt night for the addreſs, hoping the peace would prove beneficial to the country, yet he could not rejoice at the preliminaries.

Mr Windham ſaid, that all he had heard in favour of the preliminaries confirmed him in his former opinion, of their being fraught with dangers the moſt alarming to this country. The reſult of laſt night's debate proved that we were in the power of France; that France had the power, but, it was truſted, not the will, to cruſh us; that we were beneath the paw of the lion, but he not being hungry, inſtead of tearing us to pieces, turned about and laid down. He was ſorry to find this was our real ſituation.

Mr Wilberforce declared, that ſhould France even declare war in a very early period of the peace, his opinion was ſtill that peace ought to be made. He hoped and truſted, however, that government would, by every means, promote our proſperity and ſecurity, and alſo prevent our morals from injury.

Dr Lawrence ſaid, on ſeeing Lord Cornwallis bound hand and foot in his embaſſy to Amiens, he had relinquiſhed his former hopes of the dangers of the peace being farther removed by the concluſion of the definitive treaty. He aſſerted, that no treaty had ever been made that was not better than the preſent. The terms between France and Holland were no other than an offenſive and defenſive alliance againſt Great Britain, and no other country. Should we now make peace, and, conſequently, relax our efforts, what human power, he aſked, could ſave this country in a future war?

Mr Elliot ſaid, we had, by the preliminaries, recognized ourſelves as ſecondary to France. We could not long ſtand in ſuch a ſituation. The peace was improvident, waſteful, and unneceſſary, a ſacrifice of our Imperial honours to purchaſe a deluſive and tranſient repoſe, at the hazard of our permanent proſperity and independence.

The Secretary at War ſaid, the ſtamina of Britiſh ſpirit was not, and he truſted never would be, weakened. He relied upon this as our beſt ſecurity. He admitted, however, that the peace had its dangers, and that ſome antidote was requiſite againſt the remaining ſpirit of Jacobiniſm.

After the peace was approved by ſeveral members.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid it was abſurd to think of abridging continental power without continental aid, which he could not obtain in any degree promiſing ſucceſs. Our competition ſhould now be in cultivating the arts of peace and promoting commerce, and not proſecuting hoſtilities. He ſaw nothing in proſpect that could excite diſmay in the mind of any perſon poſſeſſing the heart and energy of a man. It was not true, that becauſe France had made conqueſts, Great Britain could not raiſe her head. On a compariſon of all our ſubſtantial reſources with all the acquirements, talents, induſtry, and ingenuity of France, what could be found to diſturb the ſtateſman, or damp the ardour of the moſt zealous patriot? He had the greateſt reliance on the preſent reconciliation—a reconciliation not of ſentiment or opinion, but of juſt and magnanimous principles, which protected by a free conſtitution, and the exertions of a free people, would render the Britiſh Empire great, powerful, reſpectable, and happy.

The report being agreed to, without a diviſion, the Houſe adjourned.

Nov. 9. *The Speaker* reported, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs:—

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. The ſentiments which you have expreſſed on this occaſion are highly ſatisfactory to me, and cannot fail to be attended with the moſt important effects."

10. *Mr Brogge* moved, that no private petitions be received after the 19th of March.—Ordered.

11. *Sir W. Pulteney* roſe to put off his motion relative to India papers. He underſtood, that the parties were diſpoſed to ſettle the matter in diſpute without the interference of parliament. On this account only, he ſhould for a time delay his motion.

Lord Sheffield moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the

grain, meal, and rice, exported from Great Britain, from the 1ſt January 1801 to the 10th of October laſt, diſtinguiſhing the different counties and ports from which the exportations had been made. Alſo, an account of the grain, meal, and rice imported into Great Britain during the ſame time, diſtinguiſhing as above. And an account of the grain, meal, rice, and malt, exported and imported into Ireland, from the 25th of March 1790, as far as the ſame can be made up.

Theſe motions were agreed to.

12. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe to move addreſſes of thanks ſimilar to thoſe agreed to in the Houſe of Lords. Speaking of the ſucceſſes in Egypt, he obſerved, that the Britiſh army had crowned itſelf with glory, and had added a renown to this country which would be recorded on the page of hiſtory to the remoteſt period of time. The ſword was now happily ſheathed, and he hoped to God it would be ſheathed for ever; but if, contrary to his expectation, it ſhould again be drawn from the ſcabbard, the recollection of the great and brilliant exploits that had been achieved in Egypt, would give additional energy and vigour to thoſe forces who ſhould again have to fight our battles.

13. *Lord Hawkesbury* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the convention ſigned between his Majeſty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Ruſſia; and the ſame being read,

Lord Francis Osborne moved the addreſs to his Majeſty, and

Mr Erskine expreſſed his approbation of the treaty, as did Sir William Scott, brother of the Lord Chancellor, and Mr Tierney. The latter gentleman ſaid, that he was one of thoſe who *had* regarded the ſituation and reſources of this country in a gloomy point of view. He now ſaw a gleam of hope appearing above the dark horizon. Whilſt the preſent miniſters acted therefore with wiſdom and prudence, they ſhould be ſure of his firm, cordial, and decided ſupport.

The queſtion being then called for, it was carried without a diviſion, and the addreſs ordered to be prepared.

16. *Mr Addington* ſtated, that the Houſe having determined to continue, for three months longer, the naval and military eſtabliſhment of laſt year, or rather to provide for the poſſible continuance of that eſtabliſhment, it became neceſſary to aſcertain the ways and means by which this intention was to be fulfilled.

18. The Houſe in a committee, Mr Corry in the chair, it was reſolved, that a ſum not exceeding 69,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the maintenance of the ſuffering clergy and laity of France, and American loyaliſts; and alſo 35,000l. for ſecret ſervice, and 8,000l. for the maintenance of convicts at home; all of which were agreed to, after a few words from Mr Robſon, who inquiring how long thoſe ſums were voted for, was anſwered by Mr Vanſittart, till the 25th of March next.

24. The Houſe went into a committee to conſider on the duties payable on ſpirits made from ſugar and molaſſes.

Mr Vansittart wiſhed to call the attention of the Houſe to the beſt means of regulating the duties on ſpirits made from corn, and from ſugar and molaſſes. The duty on the former was 11½d. per gallon on wort or waſh. When the price of corn was conſidered, he believed it would be found that a duty of 13½d. on the waſh made from molaſſes would produce the deſired effect. The ſtate of the country with regard to its produce of grain was not to be overlooked on the preſent occaſion. The late barley harveſt had been very abundant; yet as there had been a failure for the two preceding years, it would, perhaps, be improvident to encourage too great a conſumption of the laſt crop. In this view the meaſure he had to propoſe would be highly beneficial, as it would tend to ſubſtitute another article for grain in the diſtillation of ſpirits. He muſt, however, obſerve, that the quantity of barley uſed in diſtillation was much leſs than had been generally imagined—on no ſubject had greater errors prevailed than on this. From the inveſtigations that had taken place, it appeared, that not more than 300,000 quarters of barley had ever been conſumed in one year by the diſtilleries. The average crop of barley was generally about 5,000,000 quarters. The conſumption, therefore, was not equal to one twentieth of the produce of the country. He concluded by moving a reſo-

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lution, that it was expedient to reduce the duty on wash or wort made from molasses or sugar to 13½d. per gallon after the 1st of January 1802.

Mr Dent noticed the bad consequences that had arisen from the opinion that the distilleries were to open. Corn had already risen in the north, and a farther rise might be expected. He admitted, the opinions which prevailed respecting the consumption of barley were founded on prejudice, but that prejudice had very serious effects. Ministers had the means of obtaining every information, and he did not doubt that they would do every thing to prevent the country from suffering either from mistaken prejudices, or the monopolizing practices of interested persons, who availed themselves of those prejudices.

Mr Addington observed, that mistaken ideas and prejudices influenced greatly the price of provisions; but it was for the legislature to consider how far it was prudent for them to legislate on these prejudices. Some attention was always due to the prejudices of the people, on whatever errors they might be founded. The prejudices on the distillery had been very erroneous. His Hon. Friend had shewn, that the quantity of barley used in distillation did not exceed a twentieth part of the produce of the country. There was also every reason to expect large importations of corn; the country therefore would not have to rely upon its own produce only. He had observed, that upon some occasions an opinion seemed to prevail, that wheat was used in distillation: this was not the fact, there were very severe penalties against it, and he believed no spirits were ever made from it.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

East India Trade.

25. *Sir W. Pulteney* prefaced his motion, relative to the trade between this country and the East Indies, with entering into a comprehensive historical retrospect of the original rise and establishment of the East India Company. The cause of that institution was twofold. In the first place, it was the object of government to get an ample loan, in compensation for the exclusive monopoly granted to the Company. Secondly, that exclusive charter was granted for this reason, because the trade with India, from the great distance of the latter country, could not possibly be carried on by individuals, but required a confederated capital. In the reign of Queen Anne, a larger sum of money was raised by the erection of another Company. These two Companies were afterwards united and consolidated into one, under the title of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. At the time the encroachment of foreign companies constituted the principal object of the jealousy of the British traders, the speculation went on prosperously, and was eminently lucrative. But when they departed from their simple character of merchants, and acquired territorial possessions, they became subject to considerable losses. So great was the falling off, that the rupee, which was worth upwards of 2s. did not fetch more than 1s. 3d. Things continuing in this adverse train, a bill was, in 1782, brought into parliament, the effect of which went to take the trade out of the Company's hands altogether. It is true that this bill did not eventually pass, being thrown out in the Lords, after it had gone through the Commons, and being read twice in the Upper House. But though the bill was lost, the necessity of some system of regulation was universally felt and acknowledged. Under this impression, parliament applied to a milder mode of correction, by the establishment of the Board of Controul. In this state the business continued till the year 1793, when the question of the renewal of the Company's charter came on. Particular attention was, on this occasion, devoted to the consideration of the free trade, and many clauses were introduced into the bill relating to that subject. On this point he could not refrain from observing, that all the different governors who had been appointed to the command in the East Indies, had, without a single exception, given their opinion in favour of the principle of granting greater facilities to the free trade, which they considered as essential to the very primary interests of the Company. The Directors of the Company, on the contrary, had always set their faces a-

gainſt the propoſition, notwithſtanding the declared ſentiments of their officers; refuſing to facilitate the free trade, except in ſuch a way as rendered it impoſſible for the Engliſh trader to enter into a fair competition with foreigners. Acting on the ſame principle, which all his predeceſſors in the government of India had avowed, Lord Welleſley, in the year 1708, granted a greater latitude of permiſſion to the free trade. The Directors of the Company, however, though they had not been able to ſubſtantiate proof of diſadvantage which had accrued from the ſyſtem, wrote againſt it very forcibly to Lord Welleſley; in conſequence of which, his Lordſhip, in 1799, was more tenacious of granting facilities to the free trade. In the following year, 1800, Lord Welleſley found himſelf, however, under the neceſſity of again reſorting to his former principle, which produced ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the meaſure, on the part of the Directors, who perſiſted in their ſyſtem of hampering the native trader, to the emolument of foreign ſpeculators. On theſe grounds, he felt it his duty to bring the buſineſs fully and directly before parliament. The Houſe would have the goodneſs to recollect, that the trade to India was divided into two branches—the trade to China; and that to India, as it was called; the latter embracing Bengal, Calcutta, and the reſt of the ſettlements. The joint produce of theſe two branches amounted, in the year 1800, to 7,000,000l. ſterling: of theſe, 4,000,000l. ſterling were re-exported. The proportion of the free trade was nearly three millions and a half ſterling. The trade carried on by foreigners amounted to conſiderably more than one million five hundred thouſand pounds. To what extent the trade might be carried and improved, it was impoſſible to ſay. In the ſingle article of indigo, which had not been cultivated many years, an addition of no leſs than one million ſterling was made to annual produce. Hence the Houſe would be able to form ſome eſtimate of what might be done, if due facilities were afforded to enterprize. All that he contended for, all that he required of the Company, and of the Houſe, was, that the ſame privileges ſhould be accorded to the free trade of this country which were allowed to foreigners. But fair and equitable as this demand muſt appear to every candid and impartial judge, it is peremptorily refuſed by the Directors. Nay, they even granted privileges to foreigners which they denied *in toto* to their own countrymen. Foreigners were allowed to deal, not only in certain articles, but in the Company's goods in general. The effects of ſuch a ſyſtem could not fail to prove ruinous to the intereſts of this country, by enabling foreigners to underſell us in the European markets. In the year 1793, the ſale of Eaſt India goods at L'Orient amounted to no leſs a ſum than 1,300,000l. ſterling. This was the produce of the trade with France alone. But it ſhould be remembered, that Denmark, America, and Liſbon, had likewiſe embarked in this concern. It was not his wiſh to exclude foreigners from the Eaſt Indies; but not to ſacrifice the intereſts of our country to theirs—not to cramp and fetter the Britiſh trader in compliment to foreign dealers. Perhaps ſome gentlemen might feel inclined to attach conſiderable weight to the declared and unanimous ſuffrage of the Court of Directors, in oppoſition to the encouragement of the free trade. But as a counterpoiſe, a more than equivalent to their authority, he had the opinion of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Henry Dundas), who had devoted particular attention to this important ſubject, and who was decidedly in favour of the free trade. He had the authority of all the governors who had managed the Company's affairs in India, and who ſurely muſt be allowed to poſſeſs the means of judging of the ſubject. Further, in order to ſhew on what ground the Directors ſtood, it might be proper to offer a few remarks on the mode of their election. The original qualification for a Director was 500l. This had ſubſequently been raiſed to 1000l. Another change was effected by limiting the election, which was originally annual, to every four years. This he conſidered as the grand generating cauſe of moſt of the evils which had enſued. The Directors were now no longer the repreſentatives of the proprietors, but a ſelf-appointed, ſelf-elected body. Six went out annually by rotation, and came again as regularly into office when

when their period of rotation returned. Only one inſtance did he know of a Director being choſen, whoſe name was not on the Houſe liſt. By this means the conſtitution of the Company was totally changed and ſubverted. The direction of the Company was a complete ariſtocracy. And the experience of ages emboldened him to affirm, that of all poſſible governments, not excepting even the horrors of a wild democracy, ariſtocracy was the moſt tyrannical and dangerous. It was, indeed, no wonder that the Directors ſhould ſucceed in eſtabliſhing this ſyſtem of ariſtocratical dominion, when it was conſidered what immenſe patronage they enjoyed. The whole liſt of appointments abroad; the purchaſe of goods for the foreign market; the choice of merchants; the appoi ment of ſhips; all theſe opportunities of influence centred among themſelves. This was, in truth, the real cauſe and motive of the objection ſtarted by the Directors to a more beneficial improvement of the trade. They were unwilling to weaken their own power and influence by admitting a competitorſhip. This appeared to be the caſe by their own confeſſion. The Hon. Baronet then entered into a comprehenſive analyſis of a publication by one of the Directors, on the momentous ſubject, the chief and leading points of which he argued with great perſpicuity; and after again preſſing on the conſideration of the Houſe the vaſt magnitude of the diſcuſſion, and the neceſſity there was of granting facilities to our country, in preference to foreigners, concluded his ſpeech with moving for the appointment of a committee to take into conſideration the papers laid before the Houſe laſt Seſſion, relative to the proceedings of the Eaſt India Company with reſpect to the trade with India; and to report the ſame to the Houſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by admitting the great importance of the preſent queſtion. It was, in fact, he obſerved, of ſo much importance, that it ſhould not have been brought into agitation, unleſs under circumſtances of extreme neceſſity. He ſhould not, however, enter into the circumſtances of the caſe previous to the arrangement of 1794, between the Public and the Eaſt India Company. The act of that date had wiſely provided, that a certain quantity of tonnage ſhould be allowed to the private trade, as conducing equally to the encouragement of Britiſh manufactures, and to the conſumption of our Eaſt India produce. If the Directors had not given to private trade all the facilities required by that act, and of courſe expected by its framers, he ſhould not have looked upon the preſent motion as a new meaſure, but rather as a ſupplement to that act. There was, however, no immediate iſſue before the Houſe, on which it was called upon peremptorily to decide. The Governor and the Directors, the Marquis Welleſley, and the late Preſident of the Board of Controul, had all agreed that ſomething was neceſſary to be done in this caſe. They had wiſely viewed the contending parties as looking to extreme points, and they had properly adopted a medium between theſe two extremes. It would be of infinite miſchief, in his opinion, if the private trade were to be encouraged beyond a certain extent. It would be ſtill more miſchievous if a rivalry were to be eſtabliſhed between the Engliſh and the India ſhipping, and if the latter were, on all occaſions, to be ſent home full freighted with the private trade. A moſt material difference, Mr Addington ſaid, had taken place ſince this queſtion was firſt brought forward. It was firſt produced in time of war; it was now happily to be diſcuſſ d in a time of peace. The complexion of the caſe was therefore ſo far different that no diſadvantage could ariſe from delay. There were now nearly three years left for the experiment agreed upon between the Marquis of Welleſley and the Board of Controul, by which every poſſible advantage was to be given to private trade, remaining, as in his opinion it ſhould be, under the direction of the Eaſt India Company. It was the aim of his predeceſſors, and, without any prejudice as to their intentions, it muſt ever be his wiſh, that London ſhould be not only the emporium of India trade, but the ſole and excluſive mart of India produce. He ſhould not enter into any compariſon between Laſcars and Britiſh ſeamen, as the latter would ever maintain their aſcendancy, and the former were to be conſidered as merely ſupplementary.

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Neither was it his wiſh to enter into the queſtion of colonization, though there was doubtleſs ſome danger from what had happened in another quarter. The caſes of America and India were, in his opinion, widely different. The capitaliſts of the latter had no other wiſh than to ſettle in their mother country. There was therefore, merely a ground of caution with which it was not neceſſary, in his judgment, at the preſent ſeaſon, to occupy the Houſe. He was of opinion, that the act of 1793, with the recent arrangements, was fully ſufficient for every purpoſe. There was no preſſing exigency for the interference of the Houſe. He, therefore, though approving of the motion in many points of view, muſt meet it in an indirect way, which he did by moving the previous queſtion.

Mr Johnſton (the nephew of Sir W. Pulteney) followed up and maintained the arguments of his Hon. relative. He alluded to the arrangements which had been made for the term of three years. (Mr Addington ſaid acroſs the table, " for two ſeaſons, amounting nearly to three years.") Mr Johnſton continued. The plans, he ſaid, which had been made abroad and at home by no means met with his approbation. The receipts from India, by private channels, did not conſiſt wholly of the remittances of individuals. There was to be included the loans of the Company, of which two millions out of ten only were taken by natives. The balance in favour of India, he contended, was now nearly five millions Sterling. Surely ſome proper mode ſhould be deviſed for the remittance of theſe large ſums. If India-built ſhips were not admitted into the port of London, they would find their way to Antwerp and L'Orient, to the immenſe benefit of foreigners, and their trade would be carried on even more advantageouſly than under Britiſh colours. He deſired to know what was to be done to prevent this miſchief after theſe two years of experiment had expired?

Mr Addington begged leave to anſwer, that what was to be done at the end of two years muſt reſt with the diſcretion of the Government and of the Eaſt India Directors, who muſt, of courſe, feel it neceſſary to come to ſome permanent arrangement. With reſpect to the indulgences granted by the latter, he muſt ſay, that they appeared to him to be very ample indeed. They had agreed to extend the import tonnage from *three* to *five* thouſand tons, provided that this was done under their immediate direction. This had for its obvious tendency both the public and private advantage. It was ſtated in the paper which he held in his hand, that theſe ſhips thus employed ſhould not be detained for any political purpoſe, unleſs they were laden with piece goods or with ſaltpetre—that the Company was inclined to make up their cargoes with rough goods at the uſual rate of three per cent. And alſo that theſe ſhips might be reſet for the purpoſe of exportation.

Mr Johnſton ſaid, that this explanation, if previouſly given, would have cut ſhort much of the debate. The ſingle queſtion now was, whether the Eaſt India Company ſhould have the ſole ſuperintendance for the purpoſe of trammeling and hampering the private trade? He ſaid, that if this were the caſe, the India-built ſhips muſt be forced to trade under neutral or foreign flags. He was moſt decidedly for the Motion of Inquiry.

Mr Wallace took a very wide view of the caſe. He thought there was no ground for the propoſed inquiry. It was for the Company to regulate both their public and private trade; and this they had a right to do, not on political, but on commercial grounds. The queſtion, as it now ſtood, was between public faith and political expediency. The plan which was now to be adopted for two years, would redound, in his opinion, to the credit and advantage of the Company. Thoſe who oppoſed it ſeemed to him to have ſome ulterior advantages in view, which, perhaps would be better decided upon when they were brought fairly before the public. The excluſive monopoly of the Company he could not conſider in any preſent point of view, but as highly advantageous to the country at large.

Sir Francis Baring ſaid, that the queſtion appeared to him to be, whether India or Great Britain was to be the Mother Country? The conteſt was formerly, whether the Merchants of England and Ireland, were not to be en-

entitled to a free and full ſhare of this commerce. The warfare was now of a different ſort. A ſet of men who had made their fortunes under the Eaſt India Company, now came forward to ſay, that if the trade was not in ſome degree opened to them, they would remove their capitals elſewhere. He made no doubt but that it might in ſome places be carried on more cheap; but this, in his judgment, was a reaſon the more for keeping the monopoly as ſtrict as poſſible. He was of opinion, that the Marquis of Welleſley had exceeded his powers, from the moment he lent an ear to the advocates for private trade. He was much againſt the trade carried on by ſingle ſhips, which frequently foreſtalled the fair commerce of the Company, and occaſioned the home produce to be returned, which would otherwiſe have been laid out in profitable inveſtments. He had no objection whatever to private trade, if properly carried on under the protection and ſuperintendance of the Company. But if theſe claims were acceded to, it would be ſimilar to the conflict of the two companies under the reign of Queen Anne, which was found to be ruinous to both. Under all the circumſtances, he did not look on this as the proper moment for ſuch an inquiry.

Mr Metcalf very ably followed on the ſame ſide. He remarked, that there had been, during the late war, no leſs a tonnage than 50,000 tons, all deſtined for foreign ſettlements, on ſome of which it was known that we at that very moment meditated a deſcent. The parties who made this application were, in his opinion, never to be ſatisfied. They would in all appearance be diſcontented with any thing ſhort of the meaſure of opening the trade altogether. It was ſurely fair in policy and in prudence to give to the Company the full and excluſive benefit of its charter. If this were to be violated, and if, from any motive of policy, however found it might appear, the Company were to be deprived of their territorial rights, then, in his opinion, the ſun of India was ſet for ever! On the meaſure now before the Houſe, and its conſequences, he ſhould only obſerve, that the Hon. Baronet who brought it forward was ſo alarmed at the ſlight probability of its ſucceſs, that he actually ſold out 20,000l. Eaſt India ſtock on the very day before he brought forward his motion.

Mr W. Dundas did not ſee any thing in the preſent motion hoſtile to the real intereſts of the Company. He did not think it wrong that free merchants ſhould be allowed to trade, when that trade did not actually interfere with that of the Company. If the capital of the latter was limited, there was no reaſon whatever why an extention of it ſhould not be allowed, where it was offered with good will. It by no means followed, from the excluſive charter of the Company, that the public was to ſuffer either from their want of means, or from their ſupineneſs.

Mr Tierney, on the other hand, contended warmly for the excluſive rights granted to the Company by the charter of 1793. The preſent attack originated with men educated and raiſed under the Company. They wiſhed for more, and therefore were refractory. They augured every evil to the Company, merely becauſe they hoped that theſe evils would turn to their benefit. If a conceſſion was made in this inſtance, there would be no end to their claims. They ſaid that their aim was merely to exclude foreigners. This would ſanction every claim that might be made on the part of Liverpool, Ireland, &c. It was the duty of Parliament to make a decided ſtand behind the charter of the Company. If a conceſſion was to be made to 500 Gentlemen, why not to 1500 or 2000? The claimants in this caſe appeared to him to have but a ſlender title to the attention of the Houſe. They came forward with a claim in the one hand, and a menace in the other. If, ſaid they, you do not grant what we demand, we can have five per centum better at Oſtend, and ten per centum better at Antwerp. They were ſubjects of this country, but they had a diſtinct intereſt as capitaliſts. Mr Tierney then proceeded to ſhew the fallacy of the argument that we could have ſhips built in India on cheaper terms than at home. But admitting this, for the ſake of argument, to be the caſe, were we, for the ſake of 150,000l. loſs to the Company, to

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diſband our army of ſhipwrights, and to leave our marine at the mercy of the enemy of the country? He truſted that no ſuch policy could take place, and that the faithful ſervants of the country would not be diſcarded on ſuch narrow and impolitic grounds.

Lord Glenbervie ſpoke at ſome length on the legal merits of the caſe. He obſerved that, with a proper regiſter, India built ſhips were now admitted as Britiſh veſſels. He was, however, more an advocate for admitting the importation of teak wood as a convenience in the ſcarcity of oak, than for tranſplanting our ſhip-building to India. He ſaw no ground, nor could he reckon much on the prudence of queſtioning the ſincerity of our late adverſary; he therefore muſt give his vote for the preſent queſtion.

Mr R. Thornton ſpoke with the other Directors againſt the motion for a Committee of Inquiry.

Sir James Pulteney ſpoke at ſome length in favour of the original propoſition.

Sir W. Pulteney was heard in reply.

Mr Addington ſaid a few words.

The Speaker then put the previous queſtion, which was carried without a diviſion. Sir W. Pultney's motion was loſt of courſe.

Adjourned.

Corn Diſtillery Act.

Dec. 14. *Mr Burton*, agreeably to the notice he had given on Friday laſt, now roſe to bring forward his promiſed motion for the Houſe, to take into conſideration the petitions lying on its table, praying a further continuance of the prohibition now exiſting againſt the diſtillation of ſpirits from corn in Great Britain. Encouraged by the very candid and liberal declaration of a Right Hon. Gentleman near him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on a former night, with reſpect to the queſtion of opening the grain diſtilleries, the wiſhes he profeſſed to ſubmit the ſubject for the full and deliberate diſcuſſion of the Houſe, and the readineſs he avowed to bow with deference to whatever opinion ſhould be the reſult of that deliberation, he (Mr Burton) now roſe to treſpaſs on the attention of the Houſe by a few obſervations preliminary to the motion he ſhould have the honour to propoſe for adoption.—The calamities which has been ſuſtained by the poor of the country, within the laſt two years, under the exceſſive high price of proviſions, and eſpecially of bread, and the laudable patience with which they ſubmitted to thoſe calamities, were topics two recent in the memory, and two frequent in the declarations of that Houſe, to render neceſſary any comment on the preſent occaſion. But the unparalelled abundance of the late harveſt, beſides the enormous quantities of foreign corn imported under the liberal encouragement and bounty of the Legiſlature, contraſted with that recent, rapid, and ſcarcely accountable riſe on the price of bread corn within the laſt few weeks, was a ſubject which would not fail to excite alarm to every man who witneſſed the calamities of the two laſt years, and who muſt now obſerve the rapid approach of the ſimilar calamities, under the artifices of men, who, he feared, had but two much concern in aggravating, if not in cauſing, the miſeries of the lower orders, within the period alluded to. Such a ſubject ſurely demanded a parliamentary inveſtigation, and the application of a remedy, if any ſhould be offered in the courſe of diſcuſſion, worthy to be adopted. Notwithſtanding the ſentiment which almoſt univerſally prevailed through every part of the country, that the meaſure of opening the corn diſtilleries, expected to take place on the firſt of January 1802, was the ſole cauſe and pretence, upon which the otherwiſe unaccountable riſe of corn in the country was hourly gaining ground; notwithſtanding the petitions from ſo many reſpectable communities in every part of the kingdom, which in endleſs numbers crowded the table, expreſſive of the ſame ſentiment, and earneſtly deprecating the opening of thoſe diſtilleries, as the certain ſource of incalculable miſchief, yet it had been repeatedly and ſtrenuouſly contended, that the proportion of barley conſumed by the corn diſtillers, would not have any ſuch operation, naturally, as an inordinate riſe on corn. But as well from the petitions, without end, already preſented to the Houſe, as from every information he could derive out of doors, as by the letters of very reſpectable correſpondents, now in his pocket, that the contemplation of opening the corn diſ-

diſtilleries was the ſole cauſe. From whatever cauſe it really aroſe, the evil was admitted on all hands to exiſt. To prevent then the repetition of thoſe calamities, which in the laſt two years had been viſited on the induſtrious poor, with all the horrors and fatalities of famine (for by the reports of medical gentlemen in every part of the country who attended them, it appeared that of thoſe who died, two-thirds met their untimely fate from diſorders ariſing out of the ſcantineſs of food), he hoped the Houſe would interfere, and by the adoption of a remedy within their power, and ſo congenial to the general ſenſe of the country, prevent the further growth of an evil ſo rapidly tending to all its former exceſs. But even though the remedy he propoſed ſhould not be thought adequate to the miſchief in its full extent, yet if it went only a conſiderable length towards a purpoſe ſo deſirable, humanity muſt call upon the Houſe for its adoption. The laſt argument upon which the opponents of his motion inſiſted was, that the proportion of barley conſumed by the diſtilleries in England was too trivial, in compariſon with the produce of the ſoil, to affect the prices of grain, being but an average of from 250,000 to 300,000 quarters per annum. The proportion of 200,000 quarters for Scotland, would make the whole 500,000 quarters, which, upon fair calculation, was acknowledged to be adequate in the produce of bread to 360,000 quarters of wheat. Now a quarter of wheat was eſtimated as competent ſuſtenance for one man, for twelve months, in bread; and thus would the means of giving ſupport in wholeſome food to 360,000 of his Majeſty's ſubjects for a whole year, be ſacrificed to the production of a pernicious article, equally ruinous to morals and to health. Was it wiſe or humane in the Parliament of this country to permit, under the preſent circumſtances, ſo glaring a miſapplication of the food of the multitude? It has been aſſerted, that barley did not form, in any conſiderable degree, the food of the working poor. The next argument againſt this purpoſe was, that the revenue of the country would be materially injured. But the Right Hon. Gentleman, in forming ſuch a concluſion, did not ſeem to have exerted his uſual deliberation, or to have conſidered that, whatever depreſſure the revenue might ſuſtain from the temporary ſuſpenſion of the diſtilleries, would be nearly compenſated, by the increaſed conſumption of the breweries; and the deficiency on this head more than amply made up by the import duties on foreign ſpirits. Having ſo far anſwered, as he conceived, the principal arguments againſt his object, he obſerved the petitions on the table were not the querulous ebullitions of an unthinking multitude, but of reſpectable, diſcreet, and ſober-minded communities, who were fully aware of any loſs the revenue might ſuſtain on this head, and prepared to contribute, by taxes in any other ſhape, to make up for the deficiency, anxious only to obtain a meaſure which they conceive of ſo much importance to the community. His ſole object in the preſent motion was, firſt, to do away the pretence which the diſtilleries would afford for enhancing immediately the price of grain; and ſecondly, for preventing, at ſuch a criſis as the preſent, the miſapplication of 500,000 quarters of corn from the food of the multitude, to the manufacture of a poiſon to their health and morals, which within the laſt two years had contributed in the moſt alarming degree to the deſtruction of one, and the depravity of the others. The inordinate uſe of ſpiritous liquors amongſt the lower orders, had become a gigantic evil. Gin became the general ſubſtitute for malt liquors amongſt them—one third of the untimely deaths of that race of people, as well as of their crimes, were attributed to their exceſſes in that pernicious liquor. This was his firm perſuaſion, and the reſult of 13 years experience and obſervation. Botany Bay was crowded with criminals, who traced the cauſes of their puniſhment to this evil, and a total exemption from the uſe of ſpirits afforded the chief means of their reform. He concluded, by expreſſing his hope that the meaſure of prohibition to the corn diſtillers, which had already proved ſo ſalutary, would be further continued; and by moving for leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Mr Peters ſeconded the motion, agreeing at the ſame time, that the preſent high price of corn, as connected with the diſtilleries, did not ariſe from

the quantity they conſume, but from the expectation of the farmers that they would be opened.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was deſirous of expreſſing his ſentiments and ſtating his opinion on this very important ſubject, immediately after the declaration of the ſentiments of his Hon. Friend who had juſt ſpoken; becauſe he felt it incumbent on him to correct one miſtake. His Hon. Friend had ſtated, that although the queſtion now before the Houſe was highly important in itſelf, yet in a financial view, it was extremely narrow. His friend had ſuppoſed he, in his official ſituation, had admitted that to be the caſe; that was not ſo, nor had it that operation laſt year when the ſtoppage of the diſtilleries took place; the fact was, that the defalcation to the revenue on that occaſion was 500,000l. there was an occaſional increaſe of duty on account of the importation of foreign ſpirits, to the amount of 100,000l. ſo that the whole loſs to the revenue was only 400,000l. but this was too conſiderable a ſum to be deſcribed as a narrow matter of financial arrangement. There was another miſtake into which his Hon. Friend had fallen, to which he begged leave to advert--his Friend, from an honourable diſpoſition and laudable feeling, endeavoured to find out a ſubſtitute for the defalcation in the revenue, which muſt be felt by the ſtoppage of the diſtillery of grain, by adverting to the diſtillation of the molaſſes, if he thought that it would be to the general intereſts of the community; but he was perſuaded that the general intereſt of the community would not be preſerved by the encouragement his Hon. Friend recommended to diſtillation from molaſſes. The true intereſts of the community embraced moſt particularly an encouragement to the malt manufacturer, and the grower of grain, ſo materially connected with the agriculture of the country, on the proſperity and improvement of which depended ſo materially the comfort as well as ſtrength of the community. It was a great ſatisfaction to him to find, that all his Honourable Friends had agreed in one principle, which ought to guide the determination of that Houſe, which was indeed its paramount obligation, namely, to look at that which, upon a comprehenſive ſcale, might be ſaid to conſtitute the intereſt of the whole community; that it was, in other words, the general intereſts of the people, in which he apprehended encouragement to the production of corn ſtood conſpicuouſly forward. This was a principle upon which he thought the Houſe muſt always rely, to ſupport which they ought to acquieſce in meaſures which could not otherwiſe be juſtified, and in times of preſſure that might be felt to be little ſhort of calamity, but at all times to do that which tended to encourage agriculture. For theſe purpoſes, and to obtain this object, which was the real advantage of the people at large, the Houſe muſt often ſacrifice immediate and temporary feeling, for permanent advantage; for they were not to purchaſe preſent convenience and ſuperficial approbation, at the bitter price of ſelf-reproach, a debt which would be due to their conſcience, if, upon reflection, they found they had given way to temporary feeling of preſſure, and ſacrificed permanent advantage (in that permanent advantage he included all poſſible encouragement) to the productions of the earth, and more immediately that of grain, which was the object of diſtillation. His Honourable Friend had referred to the petitions on the table on the ſubject now before the Houſe. He admitted they were but few in number, but he concluded they expreſſed the ſenſe of the majority of the people of this country, in which his Honourable Friend implied that he had erred in what he ſaid on that ſubject on a former occaſion. That was a defective ſtatement of what he ſaid on that ſubject. He never ſaid theſe petitions did not expreſs the ſenſe of the majority of the people; he only ſaid, he had that to learn now, for there was certainly no proof of it; but even if they did expreſs the ſentiments of the majority of the people, yet if he was convinced that ſentiment was not in union with the real intereſt of the people, painful as it would be to him to oppoſe ſuch a ſentiment, he ſhould do it, for under ſuch circumſtances, he ſhould be guided by a principle which was paramount of pleaſing the people, that of eſſentially ſerving them: for it was not the hope, nor was it the wiſh, it was the true intereſts of the people that a politician ought to purſue. Having

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ſaid this, he muſt obſerve with regard to the petitioners who aſked the meaſure now moved for, they conveyed ſentiments of the truth and juſtneſs of which, his Hon. Friend who had ſupported his opinion was, he was ſure, fully impreſſed; and here he wiſhed to have it underſtood, that in addition to the eight petitions now before the Houſe, the Lords of the Treaſury (and here he was only repeating what he had ſaid formerly) had received fifty petitions. But ſome of theſe petitions came from quarters where it was known that clandeſtine diſtilleries are going on, and in one of which no leſs than ten ſtills are at work. He was induced to ſay this, to impreſs the Houſe with an idea of the nature of ſome of theſe petitions; and to enable the Houſe to avail itſelf of this intelligence, the particulars of which he ſhould, at no very diſtant period, he believed, lay before them. Before he entered further into the conſideration of the ground on which he ſhould oppoſe the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend, he ſhould take notice of a point on which much ſtreſs has been laid. It had been ſtated in a manner which had aſtoniſhed him, that ſince it was ſignified that it was not the intention of government to propoſe the continuance of the reſtriction, or in other words, that government propoſed to open the diſtilleries, the price of barley had riſen; and it was ſtated alſo, from a quarter for which he always felt, and always ſhould feel, a regard, that the petitioners held back from an unwillingneſs to interpoſe, until they had felt the effects the expectation of opening the diſtilleries had, on the price of the article, and a prejudice had been enliſted into the ſervice of the petitioners, as if wheat was to be employed in the diſtilleries; but a moment's reflection would diſpel every apprehenſion on that head, for not only the penalty, which was great, but the comparative price between wheat and barley, gave the public an aſſurance that no wheat would be diſtilled. Wheat indeed had riſen ſince the intimation was given that government did not wiſh to protract the prohibition of the diſtilleries beyond the period to which they now ſtood reſtricted, but barley had not. With permiſſion of the Houſe, he would ſtate the prices of that article, as it had been given to him from a quarter on which he could rely.—The price of barley was on the 2d of November from 46s. to 49s. per quarter. The 4th, 50s. and 51s. The 6th, 51s. The higheſt price was 51s. It had been, ſince the intimation from government, as low as 46s. and up to 51s.; and this day it was 48s. He had made out an account of the price of barley in Mark-lane, every market day, ſince it was intimated that government did not wiſh to continue the reſtriction on the diſtilleries, which was from 2d of November to the preſent time, by which it appeared that the price was, this very day, lower than it had been, by 3s. per quarter, in the period he had alluded to.—Notwithſtanding the the apprehenſions expreſſed in that Houſe, that all corn would riſe on the idea of the diſtilleries being opened, it appeared that wheat had riſen, but barley had fallen; and he had already ſhewn there was no foundation for apprehending that wheat would be at all uſed for that purpoſe. He thought he ſhould be able to prove before he ſat down, it was impoſſible that ſo large a quantity of barley ſhould be employed in the diſtilleries as had been already ſtated: and the view which he had of the ſubject, embraced, in his apprehenſion, the intereſts of the poor; and what was equally important, though nothing could be more ſo, the intereſt of that claſs of the community which was immediately above the poor—a great and an important and valuable claſs of the community in which we live, to all of whom, as well as to the poor, the opening of the diſtilleries was uſeful, in his opinion, and highly valuable, on account of the effect which the reſuſe of the diſtillery would have on the price of the different articles of butchers meat. Thus the matter ſtood with regard to England; as to Scotland, at this time, he was glad to obſerve, that the price of labour there was ſufficient to enable an induſtrious labourer to ſubſiſt in comfort. The peck of meal was at 15d. and the price of labour 20d. a-day, by which it appeared there was no danger in that quarter from the opening of the diſtilleries. But, independent of this conſideration, there was another, to which he wiſhed the Houſe to attach conſiderable importance: It was this,

that any attempt to put a ſtop to the diſtilleries by law, would have the certain effect, not of leſſening the diſtilleries, but of driving it to another quarter, which would be moſt injurious to the revenue, by making it run in a channel of illicit practice, of which there were many who were very expert in that part of the kingdom, and for which the diſpoſition of the populace was extremely favourable, of which he had information, by letter, from a friend this day (who was perfectly reſpectable, but whoſe name the Houſe would ſee the propriety of his paſſing by), ſtating, that in ſeizing ſome ſpirits made clandeſtinely, the officers of the revenue were obliged to abandon the attempt, until the military came to their aſſiſtance—that they were oppoſed by more than fifty perſons, and that it was extremely doubtful whether at laſt they would ſucceed in their object. Having read the ſubſtance of this letter, he obſerved, it proved the diſpoſition of the lower claſſes of the people in that part of the kingdom in favour of this clandeſtine trade; conſidering, therefore, that this practice would continue if the diſtilleries were ſtopped, to the injury of the revenue, and conſidering there was no apprehenſion in the preſent price of the articles of life and the price of labour, that the poor would in the leaſt degree, nor the claſs immediately above them, be injured, the policy of opening the diſtilleries in this part of the kingdom was manifeſt. If the diſtilleries were ſtopped, as now propoſed, he argued that it would be moſt injurious to agriculture both in Ireland and England, under the preſent circumſtances, by diſcouraging the land owner in both; and as to the diſtillery from molaſſes, it would not anſwer the purpoſe as a marketable article—the ſpirit thus extracted not ſuiting the taſte of the public, and particularly of the Iriſh people; the conſequence of which would be, that this ſort of article would be underſold by thoſe who ſmuggled the other from grain. After dwelling at great length on the effects of the diſtillery act as it regards Ireland, Mr Addington ſaid, he oppoſed the motion from clear conviction of its impropriety at this moment, and not from any pertinacity or adherence to his former opinion on the ſubject. Not ſaying that he would never change that opinion, if, upon given circumſtances, which did not appear at preſent, the general intereſt of the community ſhould require it. He was not preſumptuous enough to ſay that circumſtances might not change his opinion upon this matter; all he ſaid was, that ſuch circumſtances did not appear at preſent. As to the private character as well as the public conduct of thoſe gentlemen who were in the trade of the diſtillery, he muſt obſerve, there was no claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects more reſpectable—This he did not utter for the ſake of paying them a compliment, but giving them their due, and the public were intereſted in having that truth made manifeſt: for it was not merely the capital which was embarked in this trade that was to be conſidered, there was to be conſidered ſkill, integrity, and as it were certain heriditary diſpoſitions embarked in this trade, the fidelity of which depended in a great degree on ſucceſſion. It was a trade which had grown to a ſize beyond the capital which any individual could readily throw into it; it is in a very few hands, but not like ſome other trades, which were in a few hands, managed by combination; on the contrary, its poſſeſſors had ſacrificed their private intereſt to public advantage; for the ſecurity of the revenue, therefore, as well as for public juſtice, great conſideration was due to thoſe gentlemen, for if they were made to quit the trade, they would leave a great chaſm, which would not be eaſily ſupplied, and he knew who would be their ſucceſſors; thoſe who would ſeek their preſent emolument in England by practices ſimilar to thoſe, of which there is too much reaſon to complain in Scotland and Ireland. On theſe various conſiderations, which he would not recapitulate, he felt it his duty to oppoſe this motion.

Mr Jones ſaid, that the very able ſpeech he had heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer had left ſo ſtrong a prejudice on his mind, that his inclination almoſt led him to vote againſt the motion; but a ſtill ſtronger prejudice operated in his mind, ſo as to tell him he was bound by his duty to the public to ſupport any meaſure that tended to prevent the renewal of diſtillation from corn. He was ſure that

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barley conſtituted a great part of the food of man; and if ſo, he would put the four hundred thouſand human creatures who would live upon the quantity to be uſed in diſtillation, in oppoſition to the 400,000l. of revenue, which, it was ſaid, would be produced by it, and he would aſk, which ought to be done, to feed ſo many people, or derive ſo much money from a liquor that tended to the deſtruction, inſtead of the ſupport of life? If there was ſuch a plenty of corn in the country, why did not the brewers make porter that was fit to be drank? Bread was ſtill at an exorbitant price, and butchers meat was ſtill higher. The argument for leaving all things to their level, could no longer be maintained; the theories of Adam Smith were now found to be fallacious, and contradicted by practice. Give an Engliſhman Adam Smith's arguments on one ſide, and his bread and cheeſe and a pot of porter on the other, and then ſee which of them he would chuſe.

Mr. W. Dundas contended, that 300,000 quarters, out of 7,000,000 the annual produce of England, was too ſmall a proportion to be attended with any ſerious injury. He cenſured the title of Treaſury petitions as meant to convey any unconſtitutional proceeding. The fact was, the petitions were repreſentations addreſſed to the Treaſury from towns and places in Scotland, not chuſing to petition Parliament; but knowing, at the ſame time, that Parliament was open to them, if they thought proper to apply to it. It was a fact, that after the diſtilleries were prohibited in Scotland, no fewer than 900 private ſtills were taken up. Indeed, were every man in the country an exciſeman, and every veſſel in the exciſe a revenue cruizer, they would not be ſufficient to prevent clandeſtine trade, were the legal trade to be diſcontinued. Whiſky was four ſhillings a bottle in that part of the kingdom; a premium that muſt tempt ſmuggling from Ireland, and the coaſt of Holland. As to the queſtion of revenue, no ſtreſs had been laid on it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but as the ſubject was adverted to, it ſhould be ſtated with accuracy. The revenue, then, was from England 800,000l.; from Scotland 250,000l. both making above a million of revenue; no inconſiderable ſum.

Mr Luſhington ſaid, if what the Hon. Gentleman had juſt ſtated was the caſe, it was a libel on the Parliament of the country, which it appeared was not competent to prevent thoſe abuſes he mentioned. It was evident that the diſtillation from corn would take away a conſiderable portion of the food of man: As much as would feed 300,000 perſons. The profits of Weſt India produce had by no means increaſed in the ſame proportion with that of the landed intereſt, and it was fit that the Weſt India merchants ſhould have ſome advantage. They had one thing on their ſide to plead for them—namely, humanity:—In the moment of public want, they came forward to relieve ſome diſtreſſes which providence had brought upon the country. The prices of their commodities would now ſink conſiderably, and this hardſhip was ſtill greater, when it was conſidered that their profits were conſumed in Britiſh manufactures. He wiſhed the Houſe to recollect the great benefit the country muſt derive from the colonial produce cauſing ſo extenſive a nurſery for ſeamen. He contended that opening the diſtilleries at this time would be attended with great hazard: We might have a repetition of thoſe calamities under which the country lately ſuffered: and the ſpirit of the people, whom it would be again neceſſary to ſupport by charity, would be completely broken.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid a few words in explanation in part of his calculations, which he conceived had been rather miſunderſtood.

The queſtion being now pretty loudly called for, a diviſion took place, when there appeared

In favour of the motion	20
Againſt it - -	82
Majority	62

Dec. 15. At three o'clock, the Speaker was ſummoned to the Houſe of Peers.—Upon his return, he informed the Houſe, that the Royal aſſent, by commiſſion, had been given to the Iriſh wheat diſtillery prohibition bill, potatoe ſtarch bill, to the thrown ſilk, flax and flax-ſeed importation bill, and to one private act.

The Houſe then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 11. *Lord Hobart* moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration the ſervices of the military in Egypt. In moving for a vote of thanks to Sir John H. Hutchinſon, and the officers and ſoldiers under his command, his Lordſhip ſaid, it was not neceſſary to detain the Houſe, by enlarging upon the events of the campaign, which he had conducted with ſo much glory and ſucceſs, as thoſe events muſt be ſufficiently ſtrong in the recollection of every noble Lord preſent.

Lord Nelſon, in ſeconding the motion, expatiated upon the vaſt extent of the plan entertained by Bonaparte when he landed in Egypt. That plan he did not conceive to be fruſtrated by the deſtruction of his fleet; for, on hearing that event, he thanked the goddeſs of fortune, that ſhe had granted his utmoſt wiſh, which was, the ſafe debarkation of his army. It was, no doubt, his intention to have founded an empire, which ſhould extend from the Nile to the ſhores of Conſtantinople; and which, being once conſolidated, might afford the means of expelling the Britiſh from India. His troops had been vainly called invincible. That appellation, however, ſhowed the confidence he placed in them. They had, indeed, been accuſtomed to beat all that oppoſed them; but they were beaten in their turn when they entered the lifts with Britiſh ſailors. His Lordſhip ſat down with expreſſing his moſt cordial concurrence in the vote propoſed.

The motion was put and carried, *nem. diſſ.* and ordered to be communicated to Sir J. Hutchinſon by the Lord Chancellor.

A vote of thanks was then paſſed in favour of the Generals and ſubaltern officers ſerving in the army in Egypt; and a reſolution adopted, highly approving of the zeal, diſcipline, and bravery, diſplayed by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

Lord Hobart then roſe, and, in conſequence of the abſence of Lord St Vincent from indiſpoſition, moved ſimilar votes and reſolutions to Lord Keith, and the officers and ſeamen under his command; and alſo to Admiral Blanket, and the officers and ſeamen of the ſquadron in the Red Sea.

Lord Nelſon and the *Duke of Clarence* ſaid each a few words in praiſe of the exertions of our naval forces on the coaſt of Egypt, after which the reſpective motions were adopted, *nem. diſſ.*

Convention with Ruſſia.

Nov. 13. The order of the day for taking this ſubject into conſideration being read,

Lord Holland roſe to requeſt that ſome of the Noble Lords on the other ſide of the Houſe would ſtate, whether the Courts of Sweden and Denmark had acceded to the convention.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, that they had expreſſed their readineſs to accede to the treaty on the table.

Lord Darnley then roſe, and ſaid, that never upon any occaſion did he preſent himſelf to their Lordſhips' notice with more heartfelt ſatisfaction than in propoſing, as he ſhould now do, an addreſs to the throne, in approbation of the convention by which our differences with the Northern Powers were happily and honourably adjuſted. The principle, that free ſhips make free goods was abandoned. The articles contraband of war were defined between us and Ruſſia, as they had already been defined in the commercial treaty of 1797, and without laying down any general principle for extending the ſame indulgence to other powers. On the contrary, it was expreſsly ſtipulated, that it ſhould make no alteration in previouſly exiſting treaties, and Sweden and Denmark were invited to accede to the preſent inſtrument under the ſame reſtrictions as formerly. The reaſon of the indulgence in favour of Ruſſia was obvious; ſhe had no commercial marine, and the habits of her population, and the bar oppoſed by the elements to her communication with the ocean for a great part of the year, did not afford her the proſpect of ever having any which could lead us to apprehend much injury from the conceſſion. The caſe was very different with regard to Sweden, and as ſuch it had wiſely been provided for. The right of blockade had been granted to us in the utmoſt extent of our claim; the right of ſearch had alſo been admitted under the obſervance of ſuch regulations, where neutral veſſels were under the convoy of ſhips of war, as no reaſonable man could object to. He, for his part, highly approved of the denial of this right to privateers,

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as it tended to limit a ſort of piratical warfare, which would conſtitute a ſource of perpetual diſcord. His Lordſhip concluded with moving an addreſs, approving of the terms of the convention, as completely ſecuring the undiſturbed naval rights of the Britiſh nation.

Lord Cathcart took a review of the nature of the Northern confederacy, and the effects of their eſtabliſhing thoſe pretenſions, which had been firſt aimed at by the armed neutrality, in 1780, muſt neceſſarily have had upon the naval force of this country. He conſidered that, by the preſent convention, they had abandoned thoſe pretenſions, that we had ſecured thoſe rights we had ſo long enjoyed, and that the queſtion was now finally put to reſt; therefore it was with the greateſt ſatisfaction that he ſeconded the motion for the addreſs.

Lord Grenville prefaced a ſpeech, which he was upwards of two hours in delivering, by declaring, that, "though he could not accede to the motion, it was not his intention to vote againſt it. His Lop. divided his ſpeech into five heads, namely, the queſtion of free ſhips making free goods; that of contraband good in peace and war; the trading of neutral ſhips on the coaſts and to the colonies of an enemy; that of a port being in a ſtate of blockade; and that of the ſearching of neutral ſhips when under convoy. On theſe ſeveral heads his Lordſhip dwelt for a conſiderable time, and contended, that, from the wording of the treaty, concluſions might be drawn, that this country had made conceſſions in every one of theſe particulars; he did not think it was intended to be ſo underſtood even by Ruſſia; but it was the ambiguity of the wording which he objected to, and the more particularly, as the different articles were literally tranſcribed from the *projet* of the armed neutrality in 1780; whereas, in his opinion, the treaty with Ruſſia in 1797 might have been renewed without any alteration whatever. Upon the whole, he conſidered that almoſt every article of the convention, as it ſtood at preſent, might be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of this country, and therefore he could not join in the propoſed addreſs.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied to all the arguments which had been made uſe of by the Noble Lord: he perſiſted we had by this treaty ſecured all thoſe great advantages for which we had entered into the war; this was his firm opinion, and being ſo, he ſhould give his vote for the addreſs accordingly.

Lord Holland declared he meant to give his ſupport to the addreſs, though upon very different ſentiments than thoſe of the learned Lord; for he did not think we had ſucceeded, but rather agreed with a great deal that had been ſaid by the Noble Lord (Grenville), but he looked upon it as a kind of confirmation of peace, and upon that account he was friendly to it.

Lord Nelson could not give a ſilent vote upon a queſtion which was of ſo much conſequence to the navy of England. In his opinion, this treaty, by putting an end to the pretence that free ſhips made free goods, might be conſidered as the ſalvation of the country: rather than that ſhould ever be acceded to, we ought to ſpend our laſt guinea, nay, our laſt ſhilling, and alſo maintain our right of ſearching neutral ſhips while we had a man or a drop of blood to loſe in ſo momentous a cauſe. Both theſe points we had effectually ſecured, and they were of ſo much conſequence, that it was no matter if ſome little advantages had been ceded to ſome of the other particulars.

The queſtion was then put and agreed to.

Dec 11. His Majeſty's aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the militia bill, foreign correſpondence bill, lottery miſtake bill, corn importation bill, naval ſtores bill, exchequer bills, loan bill, five incloſure and road bills, and eight bills of naturalization.

The committee on the poor badge bill, which ſtood for to-day, was put off until after the receſs.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from p. 794.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 17.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Foudroyant, off Alexandria, Aug. 27. 1801.

SIR,

My letter of the 5th inſtant acquainted you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the embarkation of General Belhard's corps was carrying into execution with all poſſible diſpatch: But, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immenſe quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ſhips of war, as well as the tranſports, however, were directed to proceed by diviſions. The Bruakel, with the firſt diviſion, ſailed on the 4th; the Inflexible, Dolphin, and Ulyſſes, with the ſecond, on the 6th; and the Experiment and Pallas, with the laſt, on the 10th, carrying with them between thirteen and fourteen thouſand individuals of all deſcriptions.

The army from Cairo moved on, forthwith, to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of ſpending ſome days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, reſolved on tranſporting by the Mareotis, to the weſtward of Alexandria, a corps of about ſix thouſand men, under the orders of Major-General Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to inveſt the town cloſely on that ſide, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or ſupplies by land. On the 14th, I proceeded with Lieutenant Colonel Anſtruther, the Quarter-Maſter-General, to examine the enemy's poſition on the ſide of the lake, and the ſtrength of the flotilla that they had aſſembled there; and having aſcertained that their armed force could be eaſily ſubdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the meaſure into immediate effect; to ſecure the landing from interruption, Captain Stevenſon of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a ſtation in front of the gun boats and armed boats which the enemy had aſſembled on the lake, and drawn up in a line, under the protection of batteries thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be ſeized or deſtroyed.

On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ſhips of war and tranſports in this bay were aſſembled in the Mareotis, with as many Germs as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpoſe of receiving the troops, who were in them embarked in the night, and landed without oppoſition the next morning, under the ſuperintendance of Captain Elphinſtone, conſiderably further to the weſtward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching the ſhore nearer to the town; the enemy ſeeing no proſpect left of ſaving their armed boats, ſet fire to them and blew them all up in the courſe of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands; whilſt the landing was carrying into effect, Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, of the Tygre, was directed with ſome ſloops of war and armed boats to make a demonſtration of attack upon the town.

On the night of the 17th, Major-General Coote was enabled to eſtabliſh batteries againſt Marabout, a ſmall fortified iſland that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the weſtern ſide, and diſtant from the town ſeven or eight miles, which, for many reaſons, it was important to poſſeſs. Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton having the command of the ſquadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ſhips to cooperate with the troops; and the garriſon, conſiſting of near two hundred men, unequal to farther reſiſtance, ſurrendered as priſoners of war on the evening of the 21ſt. Mr Hull, Midſhipman, and one ſeaman, of the Ajax, were killed on this ſervice, and two ſeamen, of the Northumberland, wounded.

On the afternoon of the ſame day the Rear-Admiral ordered the Cynthia, Port Mahon, Victorieuſe, and Bon Citoyenne, with three Turkiſh corvettes, to proceed into the harbour, under the direction of the Hon. Cap-

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tain Cochrane of the Ajax (a channel having been previouſly ſurveyed with great induſtry and preciſion by Lieutenant Withers of the Kent), and on the morning of the 22d Major-General Coote's detachment moved forward four or five miles on the narrow iſthmus leading to the town, formed by the Mareotis or inundation on the ſouth ſide, and the harbour on the north; Captain Stevenſon, with the gun veſſels on the lake covering the right flank, and Captain Cochrane, with the ſloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The poſition which the Major-General took up, and that occupied by our little ſquadron, which has been ſince reinforced by the Diane, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear-Admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Captain Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the ſervice he entruſted to him. Soon after our ſhips entered the harbour, the enemy ſunk ſeveral veſſels between our advanced ſhips and their veſſels in the port, to obſtruct our further progreſs to the eaſtward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig Tree Point cloſe up to the town.

General Menou finding himſelf cloſely preſſed on the eaſtward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried ſome of the enemy's important redoubts, and eſtabliſhed ſtrong batteries againſt their intrenched lines; and on the weſtern ſide by Major-General Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in ſeveral of their out-poſts, and advanced cloſe up to an important poſition which the enemy ſeemed conſcious of being unable to defend; ſent out, on the evening of the 26th, propoſals for an armiſtice of three days to arrange terms of capitulation, which I have no doubt will ſoon terminate in the ſurrender of the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Arrogant, at ſea, March 31. 1801.

SIR,

You will herewith receive, for their Lordſhips' information, an account of veſſels captured, &c. by his Majeſty's ſhips in the Indian Seas, between the 23d Auguſt 1800 and 31ſt March 1801. I am, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

(Here follows a liſt of 59 enemy's ſhips and veſſels captured or deſtroyed, with re-captures between 23d Auguſt 1800 and 31ſt March 1801.)

Admiralty-office, Dec. 5.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. and K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Port Mahon, 24th Oct. 1801.

SIR,

I have incloſed to you the copy of a letter relative to the tranſactions that have taken place at Porto Ferrajo, which I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. I have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

SIR, *Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11.*

In my letter of yeſterday I had the honour to report to you, that the enemy had ſhewn lately ſome diſpoſition to advance and take ground under our works, and this morning I found they had thrown up an entrenchment of earth and gabions upon a peninſula, or tongue of land, within two hundred yards of our works.

I immediately determined to deſtroy the work, and diſlodge them before they could have time to ſtrengthen or bring any guns upon it; I appointed De Bercy's corps for this ſervice, with a party of peaſants, to deſtroy the work, and the Malteſe corps, under Major Weir, to ſupport and cover them; about eleven o'clock they croſſed the ditch, drove the enemy from the ground, and deſtroyed the work.

The enemy made two or three attempts to advance in force, but were completely kept in check by our grape ſhot from the batteries, which were admirably well ſerved; their batteries kept up a very heavy fire of round and grape-ſhot, which did us very little harm. The buſineſs being

completed, the troops returned into the works, having ſuffered inconſiderably in numbers; though we have to lament one officer killed and three wounded.

I was a good deal inclined to have kept poſſeſſion of the ground, but upon conſideration of the weakneſs of our force, I thought it ſcarcely tenable ſo cloſe to the enemy's works, more eſpecially as we were adviſed this morning of their having got a reinforcement of two hundred men from Piombino, two or three nights ago. I flatter myſelf, however, they are equally convinced of their inability to keep a poſt ſo near us.

The enemy admit between ſixty and ſeventy killed and wounded, and three officers; and from what we could ſee ourſelves, I am perſuaded they are within the mark in this calculation.

I ſubjoin a liſt of killed and wounded and miſſing. I am, &c.

GEO. AIREY.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing at Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11. 1801.

Total—6 killed; 18 wounded; 1 miſſing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EGYPT.

BESIDES the Gazette Intelligence from this quarter, we ſhall preſent our readers with a copy of the general orders iſſued by General Hutchinſon, in teſtimony of the gallantry of our brave countrymen.

General Orders.

Camp, near Alexandria, 23d March, 1801.

Major General Hutchinſon has received directions from the commander in chief, to thank the whole of the troops for their conſpicuous and intrepid conduct in the action of the 21ſt inſt.—A conduct which has diſmayed an inſolent enemy—has raiſed the glory of their country, and has eſtabliſhed their reputation for ever. To Major General Moore, Brigadier General Oates, and the reſerve, no acknowledgments are ſufficient. Major General Moore has added to thoſe eſſential ſervices he has already rendered to the army, and the Commander in Chief ſincerely hopes, that both he and Brigadier General Oates, will be ſoon able to reſume thoſe ſituations, which they have ſuſtained, as honourable to themſelves, as uſeful to the public. The 28th and 42d regiments made the nobleſt ſtand againſt a ſuperior force. Colonel Paget is entitled to the higheſt degree of applauſe. The ſupport given to the reſerve by Brigadier General Stuart, and the foreign brigade, was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate iſſue of that brilliant day. Major General Ludlow will alſo accept the thanks of the general, for the cool, ſteady, and ſoldier-like manner in which they repulſed a column of the enemy.

Major General Hutchinſon has ſincerely to regret, that a wound, though not a dangerous one, has deprived the army for a moment of the preſence of the commander in chief, who, in all the different actions, was the firſt to lead them to danger and to glory. The army will judge of Major General Hutchinſon's feelings by their own; it will, however, diminiſh their regret, when they are informed, that the ſuperintending care of the commander in chief ſtill watches over them, and that the moſt ſanguine hopes are entertained that he will ſoon be reſtored to perfect health, and reſume thoſe functions which he has already exerciſed in a manner which entitles him to the gratitude of his country, and the admiration of thoſe gallant men, whom he has had the good fortune to command.

The army has been deprived of the temporary ſervices of Brigadier General Hope, by a wound he received in the late action; the general regrets much the abſence of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer.

Note.—Brigadier General Stuart being informed that the reſerve in front, particularly the 42d, was extremely preſſed, and the iſſue of the attack much to be apprehended, moved forward with his brigade, from the ſecond line, *without orders*, to their ſupport. His own regiment, on which the ſubſequent charge of the cavalry principally fell, but which it reſiſted with unparalelled diſcipline, loſt, with its lieutenant colonel, thirteen officers, and above two hundred and fifty men, on this memorable day; the fate of which, nevertheleſs, was happily turned by this bold and critical manœuver.

Dec. 12. General Menou, previous to his departure from Egypt, addreſſed the following letter to his brother, the Mayor of Boufai:

The fortune of war has turned againſt, me; attacked by 40,000 Engliſh, Oſmanlis, and ſeapoys of India, on the land ſide, by upward of 100 ſhips of war on the ſea, a prey to hunger, thirſt, and diſeaſes of all kinds, having no longer the neceſſary medical reme-

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dies for the hoſpitals, unable to reckon more than 1800 men under arms, and almoſt all having the ſcurvy, having eaten all the horſes, aſſes, and camels, which were in Alexandria, (it was our only food) I have been obliged to capitulate, after we had fought with deſperation. Eighty pieces of cannon, mortars, or howitzers, by land, and upward of two thouſand other pieces by ſea, battered us, and would have reduced us to aſhes. The ſiege or blockade laſted ſix whole months. If we have fallen under the greateſt force the Engliſh ever collected in an expedition by ſea, we have at leaſt preſerved our honour. I ſhall not bring back to France a ſingle ſoldier that has not been wounded; ſeveral have more than fifteen wounds.

I am going to ſet out for France. My conſcience is tranquil. I have done all that honour and probity, as well as attachment to my country, commanded AB. MENOU.

TURKEY.

Oct. 10. The Capitan Pacha is ſhortly expected here with his fleet from Alexandria. Lord Elgin has been honoured with the order of the Creſcent. His Lordſhip was alſo preſented with a horſe, magnificently capariſoned, and a ring ſuperbly ſet with diamonds. The Sultana Mother preſented his Lordſhip with a very rich aigrette, ſet with diamonds.

15. An Engliſh frigate ſent by the Capitain Pacha is arrived here from Alexandria, with the firſt new tribute from Egypt, conſiſting of 200 purſes of gold and ſilver money coined at Cairo. Lord Elgin has had the unprecedented honour of dining with the Grand Signior, who preſented him with a ſword richly decorated with diamonds.

HANOVER.

Letters from Hanover, ſay the French Journals, confirm the ſtatement, that Prince Adolphus of England is to be appointed Governor General of that Electorate, that he is to reſide at Hanover, and to be at the head of the civil and military departments of the country.

ITALY.

The two French Frigates which were at Ancona, left that Port in the beginning of laſt month for Toulon. The Pope's Legate immediately took poſſeſſion of the place, and appointed Franciſco Camerata, Governor. His Holineſs was to take ſolemn and formal poſſeſſion of the whole of the Papal territory on the 22d ult. but on account of the diſtreſſes of the times, he diſpenſed with the expenſive pegeantry uſual on ſuch occaſions.

It is remarked, that ſince the inundation of Italy, the Po has been covered with a prodigious number of adders, ſnakes, and vipers.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Nov. 4. We learn from Temeſwar, that the Governor-General has given public notice, that Paſſwan Oglou coins falſe ducats at Widdin, bearing the head of Joſeph II. and alſo crowns and twelve kreutzer pieces.—The Emperor received the French Ambaſſador, attended by all his Court in full gala; a ceremony which was not obſerved at the preſentation of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador....of this he complained. An anſwer was returned, that the connection between Auſtria and Ruſſia was too ſincere and well eſtabliſhed to require a preſentation in any other than a friendly and familiar manner. Beſides the French nation was fond of parade, and as the Chief Conſul had received Count Cobentzel with marked diſtinction, the Imperial Court had judged it proper to obſerve an equal degree of pomp.

FRANCE.

We no ticed laſt month, the favourable reception of Lord Cornwallis, in France. He had an audience of Buonaparte, but was not entertained by him at table. In private interviews and converſations the manner of the Chief Conſul is uncommonly timid, or rather as we would ſay, ſhy. When a perſon is introduced, upon any buſineſs, he looks at him once, with ſome ſteadineſs, in the way the French call —fixing; after which he drops his eyes, and rarely again turns them upon the viſitor, during the whole interview. To what is ſaid he liſtens attentively, but makes few anſwers; and the applicant comes away with the certainty, that his buſineſs will be conſidered of, but with very little inſight into the turn it may take. At Malmaſon, the Ex-biſhops are, more than any other perſons, choſen companions of Bonaparte. With them he frequently

walks in the grounds of this little reſidence, which he has laid out with much attention and expence, according to the Engliſh faſhion. In other reſpects, he is but ill accommodated there. The houſe is literally an indifferent one; an old and ſmall *chateau*, lately belonging to a Madame Deſvieux, the widow of a banker. The princely domain of Richlieu, which nearly encompaſſes the grounds, has been purchaſed by Maſſena, the richeſt and the leaſt popular of all the Republican Generals.

On the *7th*, Joſeph Bonaparte and Marquis Cornwallis, met at Amiens, and exchanged powers. The buſineſs of the Congreſs is not yet opened, at leaſt nothing has tranſpired.

An official account has been publiſhed of the ſailing of the Breſt Fleet. The whole, when the different ſquadrons have joined, will, it is then ſaid, conſiſt of 26 ſail of the line, having 25,000 troops on board. There is little doubt that St Domingo is its deſtination.

Several Treaties concluded by the Chief Conſul have been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Legiſlative Body, who appear to have approved of the whole. It has choſen a Committee to examine into the Schedule of the national code, lately communicated; but this Committee has inauſpiciouſly rejected the firſt chapter altogether, as ill arranged, incoherent, and diſſatisfactory.

The firſt part of the civil code we already intimated has been preſented to the Legiſlature by three Counſellors of State, one of whom, Portalis, made a long and preliminary ſpeech, in which he developed the plan and diviſion of the civil code; the fundamental principles of the legiſlation of perſons; the rights of parents, and the duties of children; the principles of religion and civil inſtitutions; puniſhments and penalties; marriages and divorces; children born in marriage and out; and the baſis of property in general. The ſacredneſs of marriage is declared, and divorces allowed only under particular and very ſingular circumſtances. The laſt part of the code, which relates to property, is not yet completed, and is not to be ſubmitted to the Legiſlature this ſeſſion. The firſt plan of civil law, which relates to the promulgation, effects, and application of laws in general, has been laid before the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate, and was diſcuſſed on the 14th of December.

The Legiſlative Body has preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the Conſuls. The anſwer returned to it by the Chief Conſul contains nothing remarkable.

Every claſs of religion is, moreover, to be equally protected and provided for, out of a general impoſt for this purpoſe, in proportion to the number of which the reſpective churches conſiſt, and of courſe in proportion to what they may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, and the quantity of clerical duty for which they may have occaſion.

The Moniteur, of the 1ſt of November, contains the following notice:—The public are informed, that the reciprocal correſpondence between the French Republic and England is reeſtabliſhed, from the 1ſt Frimare (22d Nov.) Letters for England are to be ſent off every day, but particularly on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from Paris for Calais, whence they are to be forwarded to Dover. Letters and packets are to be franked from the office of the place whence they are ſent to Calais. Thoſe which are not ſo, are laid aſide, conformably to the regulations made.

The French Government have at length publiſhed the account tranſmitted to them by General Menou of the ſurrender of Alexandria. The Articles of Capitulation are preceded by an account of the proceedings of the Council of War, convoked by the French General previouſly to the ſurrender. The Council recommended the Capitulation; and it diſcovers *twenty one* reaſons for this, as honourable to the army as any teſtimonials they have received. The fall of Cairo is much blamed, as unexpected and extraordinary, and Gen. Menou himſelf adds, as unneceſſary.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from Bombay of the 2d of March ſays, "On Wedneſday the brother of Rajah Petumber departed this life, and, ſhocking to relate, with the corpſe, which was burnt on Thurſday morning, between eleven and twelve, at Coſſinaut Bamboo's Gaut, two fine young

young women, wives of the deceaſed, were alſo committed to the flames."

Advices have been received from Madras of two very ſevere actions having been fought in the Tinavelly country (in the Carnatic) between the Company's forces under Col. M'Cauley, and ſome native inſurgents. In the firſt attack, which was made with a very inferior force, the Company's troops were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, no fewer than 19 officers having (as it is ſaid) been killed and wounded. In the laſt attack our troops were ſucceſsful, and completely routed the inſurgents.

Some arrangements of a political nature are ſaid to be making at Surat. The Nabob has already ſigned a new Treaty, in conſequence of which he has been ſolemnly placed on the Muſnud by his Excellency Governor Duncan. The Nabob is firmly attached to our Government in conſequence of this Treaty.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have lately extended the indulgence of private trade to the Commander and officers of their regular ſhips; ſo that the Commander is permitted to inveſt on board his ſhip to the extent of 56 tons out and home; the Officers likewiſe occupy a certain proportion of tonnage free of freight.

The laſt diſpatches received from Sir Home Popham are dated from Coſſire Bay, in the Red Sea, where his flag was flying on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, of 50 guns; Sir Home Popham and the ſquadron under his command were in May laſt in the harbour of Jeddah, in the Red Sea, where he received many very rich preſents from the Chiefs in the neighbourhood.

IRELAND.

Dec. 20. Mutiny at Bantry Bay.

It was on the evening of the 7th inſtant, that the firſt obſervations were made by the officers of ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron in Bantry Bay, that ſymptoms became evidently certain of ſome intended and approaching act of mutiny. It appears, that on its being underſtood that four or five ſail of the line were to be ordered to the Weſt Indies, the crews of the Temeraire and Formidable declared, that, as the peace was made, they would ſail only to England, and they declared their determination not to weigh anchor, if called upon. Apprehenſions were entertained that this ſpirit of inſubordination would extend to the whole fleet. No ſailing orders arrived, and the intending inſurrection being adjourned to that event, things remained in the uſual poſition till the morning of the 10th inſtant, when a ſeaman on board the Temeraire, Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Campbell, miſbehaving himſelf extremely, and with circumſtances of daring impudence toward one of the Lieutenants, received a flogging, and was put in irons. Soon after this occurrence, appearances of revolt were for ſome time very viſible upon the forecaſtle, until at length a general cry was ſet up, of 'Reſcue the man in irons;' and attempts were made to enforce their threat. The Rear-Admiral, with undaunted reſolution and preſence of mind, ordered the hatches to be cloſed down immediately; and being ſeconded with no leſs intrepidity by Captain Eyles and all his officers, ſupported by the marines, who have done honour to themſelves and given a glorious example to their corps upon this occaſion, he ruſhed into the middle of the mutineers, and brought out their ring-leaders priſoners from among them. They were immediately ſent off in irons to the flag ſhip of Admiral Mitchell, in order to be tried, and to receive the puniſhment due to the crime moſt unworthy of Britiſh ſailors.

On Friday, an Admiralty meſſenger was diſpatched with a ſpecial commiſſion to Sir Andrew Mitchell, for the immediate trial of the mutineers, and the execution of ſuch of them as ſhall be found guilty. The Admirals upon diſtant ſtations are empowered by their inſtructions to proceed to trial and execution upon ſuch occaſions, without ſending home for inſtructions or freſh authority. It will be remembered, that when Earl St Vincent took the command of the Channel Fleet, the ſame latitude, by a peculiar act of the Royal favour and confidence, was included in his Lordſhip's commiſſion.

The fleet have ſince arrived at Portſmouth, and the trial of the ringleaders is commenced on board the Gladiator, at Spithead.

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LONDON.

Dec. 19. The Corporation of London, anxious of exhibiting a proof of their admiration of the gallant atchievments of Sir Sidney Smith, at the ſiege of Acre, reſolved to beſtow upon him the freedom of their ancient city, and to accompany it with the preſent of a valuable ſword.

Yeſterday the naval hero attended at Guildhall, in order to be inveſted with the civic privileges of which he had been deemed worthy, and to receive the ſymbol of valour he had ſo juſtly merited.

The Lord Mayor, the Chamberlain, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, were ready to receive him. He made his appearance between one and two, and was uſhered into the Chamberlain's Office. The Lord Mayor received him with the utmoſt courteſy, and introduced him to Mr James Dickſon, the gentleman who had done himſelf the honour of voting the thanks of the Court of Common Council in his favour. The Chamberlain then addreſſed the diſtinguiſhed officer in the following terms:

"Sir Sidney Smith,

"I give you joy, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, and preſent you the thanks of the Court, for your gallant and ſucceſsful defence of St John d'Acre, againſt the deſperate attack of the French army under the command of General Buonaparte: And as a further teſtimony of the ſenſe the Court entertains of your great diſplay of valour on that occaſion, I have the honour to preſent your with this ſword (*Sir Sidney received the ſword, and preſſed it with fervour to his lips*). I will not, Sir, attempt a panegyric to which the firſt oratorial powers in the moſt eloquent aſſemblies have been confeſſed unequal; but I cannot help exulting on this happy occaſion, at the vaſt acquiſition of national reputation acquired by your conduct, at the head of a handful of Britons, in repulſing him who has been *juſtly* ſtiled the Alexander of the day, ſurrounded by a hoſt of conquerors, till then deemed invincible. By this ſplendid atchievement you fruſtrated the deſigns of the foe on our Eaſt India territories, prevented the overthrow of the Ottoman power in Aſia, the downfal of its throne in Europe, and prepared the way for that treaty of peace, which it is devoutly to be wiſhed may long preſerve the tranquility of the univerſe, and promote friendſhip and good will among all nations. It muſt be highly gratifying to every lover of his country, that this event ſhould have happened on the very ſpot where a gallant Engliſh Monarch formerly diſplayed ſuch prodigies of valour, that a celebrated hiſtorian, recording his actions, ſtruck with the ſtupenduous inſtances of proweſs diſplayed by that heroic Prince, ſuddenly exclaimed, "am I writing hiſtory or romance!" Had, Sir, that hiſtorian ſurvived, to have witneſſed what has recently happened at St John d'Acre, he would have exultingly reſigned his doubts, and generouſly confeſſed that actions, no leſs extraordinary than thoſe performed by the gallant Coeur de Lion, have been atchieved by Sir Sidney Smith. (*This ſpeech was followed by univerſal acclamations*).

Sir Sidney Smith thus replied:

"Sir,

"Unconſcious that I ſhould have been thought worthy of being addreſſed by you, on the part of the city of London, in terms of ſuch high and unqualified approbation, I am but ill prepared for replying in a manner adequately to expreſs the ſentiments with which I am impreſſed. My confidence would be leſſened, did I not feel that I was ſurrounded by friends, who are dear to me, and whoſe approbation I am proud to have received. It ſhall be the object of my future life to merit the panegyric you have been pleaſed to pronounce in my favour. For the freedom of your city, with which you have honoured me, I return you my ſincere thanks, and ſhall implicitly conform to all the obligations annexed to it. Above all, I accept this ſword as the moſt honourable reward which could have been conferred on me. In peace it will be my proudeſt ornament; and in war I truſt I ſhall be ever ready to draw it, in defence of my country and for the protection of the city of London."—(*Loud applauſe*).

Sir Sidney Smith then took the uſual civic oaths: And having made a liberal donation to the poor's box, departed amidſt the acclamations of the populace.

EDIN.

EDINBURGH.

Melancholy Accident at Kilmarnock.

Oct. 19. On Sunday laſt, about two o'clock afternoon, when the people were aſſembled for public worſhip in the pariſh church of Kilmarnock, an unfounded alarm ſpread among them that the church was falling, which, it is ſaid, aroſe merely from a preſſure upon a ſeat, which creaked, when thoſe in the galleries principally ruſhed down ſtairs in crowds, by which confuſion, melancholy to relate, twenty-nine perſons were ſuffocated and trampled to death, and a conſiderable number ſhockingly bruiſed. The following ſtatement is by the Magiſtrates of Kilmarnock:

Kilmarnock, Oct. 19.

"The Magiſtrates of Kilmarnock, to prevent exaggerated accounts of a public calamity, which happened yeſterday in the pariſh church here, and to quiet the minds of many at a diſtance, think it their duty, however painful, to give to the public the following melancholy particulars.

"At two o'clock P. M. when the congregation was nearly aſſembled for divine ſervice, an alarm was given that one of the galleries was falling, which, although unfounded, occaſioned ſuch crowds ſuddenly to attempt ruſhing out, that a great number of perſons, particularly upon the ſtairs of the eaſt and weſt ends of the church, were trampled under foot.

"The perſons trampled upon are much hurt, and under the charge of ſkilful medical gentlemen, who were fortunately upon the ſpot. Every poſſible means were uſed to relieve the congregation, by the exertions of the Magiſtrates, the Royal Kilmarnock Volunteers, and the humane inhabitants who had eſcaped from, or were ready to enter, the Church, and many were ſaved by laddering the windows of the galleries. It will afford conſolation to the friends of thoſe who are hurt, to know, that every thing will be done for their recovery and relief which humanity can accompliſh.

ALEX. FOWLDS, Magiſtrate.
WM. GREGORY, Magiſtrate."

Nov. 30. This being St Andrew's day, the Maſters and Wardens of the Lodges in and about Edinburgh, and Proxies from thoſe in the country, met in the New Church Aiſle at one o'clock, to elect office bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for the enſuing year. There was no proceſſion. The Grand Lodge and the Brethren celebrated the feſtival in the King's Arms tavern in the evening.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected office bearers:

The Right Hon. and Moſt Worſhipful the Earl of Dalkeith, Grand Maſter.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, Grand Maſter Elect.

John Clark, Eſq; Subſtitute Grand Maſter.

John Trotter of Morton-Hall, Eſq; and Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead, Grand Wardens.

John Hay, Eſq; Grand Treaſurer.

Mr William Guthrie, Grand Treaſurer.

The Rev. Dr Tough, Grand Chaplain.

Mr James Bertram, Grand Clerk.

Mr A. Cunningham, Jeweller.

Mr Alexander Lawrie, Bookſeller and Stationer.

The following melancholy affair happened at Selkirk, on Friday night laſt. Mr John Riddel, Engliſh ſchoolmaſter there, having gone with a party to dine that day at a friend's, a few miles in the country, he had rather ſtaid late, and by ſome unaccountable circumſtance had left the party on their return home, and wandered from the road; it was not (although much ſearch was made) till next forenoon that he was found, owing to the inclemency of the night, a lifeleſs corpſe.

Dec. 2. A mob of diſorderly people aſſembled at Arbroath, about ſix o'clock laſt night, with an intention of burning a ſhip in the harbour, which was to receive grain, and alſo to deſtroy the houſes of ſome gentlemen in the corn trade. But from the immediate interference of the detachment of the Aberdeenſhire Militia quartered here, their intentions were in ſome degree fruſtrated, though not till they had deſtroyed the windows of two or three houſes. Much praiſe is due to the detachment, for their ſteadineſs and alacrity; though they were pelted by the mob with ſtones and brick bats. We are ſorry to ſay Captain Gordon, commanding the detachment, received a violent blow on the head and ſide by

a brick bat; had it not been for his cap, there is but little doubt of his ſcull being fractured.

Dec. 3. Between Tueſday and Wedneſday morning laſt week, a moſt alarming fire broke out in the work ſhop of Mr John Hanny, cabinet maker, Dumfries, and though aſſiſtance was ſoon procured, the violence of the flames was ſuch as to bid defiance to every exertion to extinguiſh them, till the building, which contained a conſiderable quantity of valuable wood, and the houſe and work ſhop adjoining, occupied by Mr Nicholſon, deacon of the ſmiths, with moſt of the furniture, were entirely conſumed.

On Saturday the 5th, a little before twelve o'clock, at night, a large meteor with a globular head and a long tail, paſſed over Glaſgow; its courſe was from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt. It was ſo very luminous, that the ſmalleſt object was diſcernible on the ſtreets.

On the ſame evening, between eight and ten o'clock, the Aurora Borealis was ſeen at Edinburgh, and aſſumed a moſt extraordinary appearance. The whole northern part of the horizon was covered with a thin, tranſparent, luminous cloud, which emitted almoſt as much light as the moon when three days old.

7. On Friday laſt the Rev. John Kellock was admitted by the Preſbytery of Dalkeith to be miniſter of the pariſh of Chrichton.

14. This morning about nine o'clock, a very extenſive granary belonging to Lochrin diſtillery, in the neighbourhood of this city, was diſcovered to be on fire. The firemen with the fire engines attended immediately, but although every exertion was made to extinguiſh the flames, all proved ineffectual, and that vaſt pile of building was completely burnt down. Fortunately the whole ſtock and premiſes were inſured.

16. This morning, about three o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the work ſhop of Mr Lawrie, cabinet maker, back of Aliſon's Square, which in a ſhort time totally deſtroyed the building, the walls of which fell in. Every thing in the ſhop was burnt; and we are ſorry to ſay, the tools of the workmen are moſtly loſt, which will fall very heavy on them.

We are informed from Turriff, that on Sunday laſt the 13th, about fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock forenoon, we were alarmed with a flaſh of lightning from a cloud of ſleet and hail, ſucceeded by a loud peal of thunder; about 3 minutes after, another more vivid flaſh, followed by the moſt tremendous clap of thunder ever heard here. The laſt ſhock ſtruck the houſe of William Nicolſon in Eaſter Whiteraſhes, in this pariſh. All the family were from home, except himſelf and a daughter of about 17 years of age. She was in the kitchen, and the lightning burnt her face, neck, and arms, in a dreadful manner, but there are hopes of her recovery. The dog was killed at the kitchen fire. The farmer himſelf was in a room above 40 feet from the kitchen; the floor where he ſtood was driven to ſplinters; one of his ſhoes was torn, the upper leather from the ſole, and his foot conſiderably hurt; the ceiling of the room broke to pieces; in the adjoining room, the clock-caſe, bedſteads, and every article of furniture, except a cheſt of drawers, either ſhivered or hurled from their places. The glaſs of the windows was broke into ſmall particles, and the frames drove to a conſiderable diſtance. The crook of the kitchen was divided in three places, and the copper kettle perforated in a hundred pieces. About 16 feet of the kitchen roof was blown off, and the reſt took fire, but was ſoon extinguiſhed. All was done and all ſilent, in leſs than 3 ſeconds.

30. Tueſday laſt the Right Hon. Lord Craig was admitted, by the Senate, Lord Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow for the current year.

The following are the names of the gentlemen, who, having gone through the uſual trials, received the degree of M. D. at the Univerſity, laſt ſeaſon.

ENGLAND.

Thos. Aſkham,	*De Capitis Injuriis.*
Chas. Beſt,	— *Vaccina.*
Thos. Bateman,	— *Hæmorrhœa Petechiali.*
John Larden,	— *Phthiſi Pulmonali.*

IRELAND.

Geo. Oſborne,	— *Mentis Affectionibus.*
Tho. Fitzpatrick,	— *Aſcite Abdominali.*
Ed. Keily,	— *Hydrothorace.*
Wm. Scully,	— *Tympanitide.*

Pat.

Pat. Harkan, *De Cholera.*
St John Galwey, — *Pneumonia.*
Matthew O'Brien, — *Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*
J. B. Bennet, — *Diabete Mellito.*
Alex. Lawlor, — *Febribus Intermittentibus.*
Geo. Hungerford, — *Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*
R. P. Johnſton — *Epilepſia.*
William Smyth — *Mutationibus quas Sanguis, ex Aere in Pulmones, recepto, ſubit.*

SCOTLAND.

Jas. Corkindale, — *Vigore et Debilitate, eorumque ſignis in corpore humano.*
Henry Robertſon, — *Aere Atmoſpherico.*
J. Alex. Maxwell, — *Hepatitide.*
John Mitchell, — *Prthiſi Palmonali.*
Wm. Thomſon, — *Tetano.*
Charles Fyfe, — *Hepatitide.*
John Lee, — *Viribus Animi in corpus agentibus.*
Pat. Eſkine, — *Diabete.*
Alex. Williamſon — *Phthiſi Tuberculoſa præcavenda et perſananda.*
Geo. Patullo, — *Amenorrhœa.*
Daniel Ainſlie, — *Hepatitide.*
Wm Donaldſon, — *Rheumatiſmo.*
Colin Campbell, — *Hyſteria.*

BERWICK.

James M'Dougle, — *Phthiſi Pulmonali.*

AMERICA.

Arch. Bruce, — *Vaccina.*

WEST INDIES.

Maine Walrond, — *Tetano.*
J. G. Beech, — *Hepatitide*
T. B. Tucker, — *Hyſteria.*
John Hodges, — *Oxygenio.*
Alex. Melville, — *Hepatitide.*

APPEALS.

Lee v. Murdoch, Robertſon, and Co. The Lord Chancellor, after taking a view of the leading circumſtances of the caſe, and delivering his opinion thereon, moved a propoſition tending to reverſe the principal interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion; on which the queſtion being put, it was ordered accordingly.

Charles Stuart, clerk to the Signet, v. Andrew Miller, deputy clerk of the bills. The Lord Chancellor moved, "That the further conſideration of the caſe be poſtponed till the ſecond cauſe day after the enſuing receſs," which was ordered accordingly.

Their Lordſhips poſtponed giving judgment relative to the Scotch appeal, Johnſtone and Gordon v. Stott, in conſequence of the abſence of a Noble and Learned Lord, until after the receſs.

Allan v. the Magiſtrates of Rutherglen. The Lord Chancellor moved in effect to have the decree of the Court of Seſſion affirmed.—Agreed.

Brodie v. Anderſon; affirmed with 100l. coſts.

THE month of December has been one of the moſt ſevere that has been felt in this part of the world for ſeveral years back. The ſnow came on, in the north, upon the 21ſt, and in the low countries upon the 27th, and continued during the month. All communication by carriages with Aberdeen, and northward, was ſhut up. There was not much ſnow, however, in the Lothians. The froſt was at times very intenſe, the thermometer ſtood ſeveral times at 18 deg., or 14 degrees below the freezing point. The Edinburgh markets have been abundantly ſupplied with fiſh, and at reaſonable prices; butchers meat and poultry have been high, beef and mutton from 6d. to 9d.; veal from 8d. to 10d. per lb.; a pair of hens 5s. to 7s.; a good turkey 7s. 6d.; a good gooſe 5s.

In England the froſt, during ſome part of the preſent month, has been extremely intenſe; but we do not believe that much injury has been done the wheats, either by it, or the gentle thaw that has ſucceeded. In general theſe crops look healthy and promiſing. The buſineſs of ploughing is at preſent, in moſt diſtricts, as far advanced as is uſual at this ſeaſon; and, on the wetter graſs-lands, the hardneſs of the froſt has afforded a good opportunity for caſting out much manure. Grain is now ſomewhat on the advance, probably in a great meaſure from the diſtilleries being allowed to work again.

Commercial Report.

As the definitive treaty between Britain and France has not yet been ſigned; and the concluſion of a commercial treaty between the two countries, is perhaps ſtill diſtant; no free trading intercourſe between French and Britiſh ports has been, hitherto, opened. What

ſail from the one port to the other, are either neutrals, ſubject to the regulations of the neutral trade, packets, or French or Britiſh merchant ſhips under paſſports. French goods, therefore, have not yet begun to be poured, in exceſſive profuſion, into our Britiſh markets. Nor have our merchants that direct acceſs which they deſire, to the markets of France. Yet, in ſpite of every reſtraint or prohibition of the French government, commodities of Britiſh manufacture continue to be uſed by the French people in general, in preference to all others. Our manufactures are ſtill better accommodated than thoſe of any other country, to the taſte of the French, in faſhion, as well as to their real convenience. At the laſt great fairs in *Germany*, the ſales of Britiſh goods were, again, prodigiouſly large, and at prices ſo low, that no Continental manufactures could keep the market in competition with them. Theſe ſales go, in great part, to the ſupply of France—of the more diſtant inland parts of Germany—of the frontier provinces of Turkey—of Poland, and even of the other parts of the dominions of Ruſſia. But it is, undoubtedly, the carrying trade between France and Britain, by which the merchants who attend the Leipſic and Frankfort fairs are, for the preſent, chiefly enriched. The trade to *Leghorn* is again briſk. The prices of *wool* are ſtill high; and the manufacturers of woolen goods are now active in executing large orders. The prices of *leather*, that ſtaple article of Britiſh manufacture, have, within theſe five weeks, fallen ſomewhat lower. *Iron* is now conſiderably higher. *Sugars* of different ſorts have, in the courſe of the laſt month, riſen in price. The importers of ſugar were not, indeed, gratified by the renewed prohibition of the diſtillery of ſpirits from grain: and, it would, no doubt, have been unreaſonable to ſacrifice the intereſts of our Britiſh cultivators to thoſe of the planters in the Weſt Indies.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. James Sinclair, Eſq; of Forſs, to Miſs Johana M'Kay, fourth daughter of the late George M'Kay of Bighouſe, Eſq.

30. At Ayr, Mr Andrew Campbell, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Latchie, daughter of the late Charles M'Latchie, Eſq; Eaſt Florida.

Dec. 7. At Bankhead, Robert Riddoch, Eſq; of Milton, to Miſs Janet White, daughter of James White, of Bankhead, Eſq.

— At Overnewton, Mr James Douglas, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Grace Gow, daughter of the late Mr Wm Gow, hoſier.

13. Mr Ninian Hill, W. S. to Miſs Iſabella Lang, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Lang, writer in Glaſgow.

14. At Paiſley, Mr James Buchanan, merchant, to Miſs Annabella Orr, daughter of the late Mr John Orr, Paiſley.

— David Gilchriſt, Eſq; of Kirktown, to Miſs Carnagie, daughter of the late George Carnagie of Pittarrow, Eſq.

16. At Edinburgh, Wm Dalzell Colquhoun, Eſq; of Garſcadden, to Miſs Elizabeth Glen Campbell, youngeſt Daughter of the Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

21. At Montroſe, Adam Gillies, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Elizabeth Carnegy, daughter of the late Thomas Carnegy of of Craigs, Eſq.

22. Donald M'Leod, Eſq; of Geanies, to Mrs M'Kenzie, widow of the late Kenneth M'Kenzie of Cromarty, Eſq.

28. At Glaſgow, Duncan M'Farlane, Eſq; late of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Anabella Park, daughter of the late Mr Robert Park, writer.

— At Hamilton, the Rev. James Hamilton, Miniſter of Shots, to Miſs Ann Hutchinſon, daughter of the late Dr Alex. Hutchinſon, Miniſter of Hamilton.

30. Dr Gray, late ſurgeon of the 12th foot, to Miſs Fenwick, daughter of Capt. James Fenwick, late of the 57th foot.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. Mrs Rouet Smollet, a ſon.

Dec. 5. Mrs Gregory a ſon.

10. Mrs M'Donald of Largie, two ſons.

19. Mrs M'Leod of Dalvey, a ſon.

20. At Culduthil, Mrs Innes, a ſon.

26. Mrs Glen of Forganhall, a ſon.

27. Mrs Campbell of Clathick, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, Thomas Halket, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the late Sir John Halket of Pitfirran, Bart.

On his paſſage from Egypt, Lieut. Thomas Gilliſpie, of his Majeſty's ſhip Gorgon, eldeſt ſon of Dr Thomas Gilleſpie, phyſician in Edinburgh.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr George Boag, merchant. He ſerved under Gen. Wolfe, at Louiſburgh, and Quebec.

Nov. 18. At Blackſtoun, Alex. Napier, of Blackſtoun, Eſq.

26. David Roſs, Eſq; of Kindeaſe, Captain in the late 73d regiment.

Dec. 2. The Rev. James Grant, miniſter of Laggan, in Badanoch.

5. At Edinburgh, Chriſtopher Lundin, Eſq; of Auchtermairney.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr Richard Bell, merchant.

17. At Kilmarnock, Mr Alexander Gillies, in his 96th year.

22. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Colonel Alexander Monnypenny of Pitmillie.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Nov. 28. Wm Allan, Merchant in Leith.
— Alexander Gibb, dealer in leather in Newbyth, Aberdeenſhire.

Dec. 22. Finlay Maclean, Cooper in Glaſgow.

23. Robert Sutherland, Cooper and Fiſh-Curer at Limekilns.

24. John Wotherſpoon, jun. Manufacturer in Glaſgow.
— James Boag, Grocer in Port-Glaſgow.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Dec. 10.	*Dec.* 25.
Bank Stock	189½	189½
2 per cent. red.	67⅜	66⅞
3 per cent. conſ.	60½	67⅜
4 per cent. conſ.	84¾	85¼
India Stock	5¼	5¼
Eng. Lot. Tic.	16l. 13s.	16l. 5s.
Iriſh Lot. Tic.	——	——

Haddington, Dec. 28.

Beſt Wheat, 40s. Barley, 30s. Oats, 17s. 6d. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 18s. per boll.

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

Edinburgh General Mortality Bill,

From Dec. 28. 1800 *to Dec.* 28. 1801.

Buried.

Males	1115
Females	1127
Total	2018

Whereof have died.

Under 2 years old	714
Between 2 & 5	260
5 & 10	100
10 & 20	80
20 & 30	84
30 & 40	154
40 & 50	164
50 & 60	240
60 & 70	220
70 & 80	140
80 & 90	71
90 & 100	15

END OF VOL. VIII.

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